THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Riots and Barricades at Barcelona—Popular Disaffection—Battle Between Troops and Insurgents.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The news reports to hand in this city from Spain to-day are of an exciting, even alarming character. Popular disaffection and disloyalty to the existing Government prevail very generally throughout the nation, and both have again been expressed in the shape of an armed counter revolution.

There was an insurrectionary demonstration made by the volunteer troops in Barcelona on Saturday night. It was occasioned by the receipt of the Government order commanding the volunteers to disarm, and an attempt on the part of the local authorities to enforce it. The fact that the volunteers of Tarragona who had refused to disarm previously were suffering imprisonment for the offense was made a cause for an additional excitement.

In a short time five barricades, one built by the public cartmen, were thrown up. The cartmen's barricade was assaulted by the regular troops and carried by a bayonet charge, after a very desperate resistance on the part of its defenders and a heavy loss of life.

During the engagement the insurgents had twenty-four men killed, a large number wounded, and seventy of their more active brethren made prisoners. The troops had two commissioned officers killed and several soldiers wounded. Order was subsequently restored. A radical republican democratic demonstration is announced to be made in Madrid during Wednesday, the 29th inst. More trouble is anticipated on the occasion.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Barcelona.

By the Franco-American Cable.

BARCELONA, Sept. 27.—The volunteers in Tarragona assumed a radical republican attitude when ordered to disarm by the Government authorities. Several battalions of the volunteers in Barcelona also refused to lay down their arms. They erected barricades in the streets. General Pierrad, a revolutionist, having been arrested by the troops, was taken to Tarragona.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night the government troops assailed the barricades and charged their defenders with the bayonet. They defeated the insurgents. Orders was restored about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Many persons were killed and wounded, both insurgents and troops of the line.

The Turco-Egyptian Troubles—The Grand Vizier Against the Viceroy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The semi-official journal, *Turquie*, of this city, publishes in its issue of Saturday a violent article against the Viceroy of Egypt for his action in resisting the terms of arrangement with the Sultan embraced in the second letter transmitted to his Highness by the Turkish government through the Vizier, and also for his proposal to refer the whole subject matter in dispute between his Imperial Majesty and himself to the arbitrament of the European great powers.

The Grand Vizier's newspaper organ objects, in the name of the Sultan, to the propositions of the Viceroy, and insists on the complete acceptance of the second letter by the latter.

The *Turquie* concludes this editorial attack by recommending the Porte Government to at once dismiss Ismail Pacha and appoint Mustapha Tazyl Pacha Viceroy of Egypt.

THE MOSQUITO FLEET.

The Mysterious Spanish Gunboats—Trial Trip of No. —Decisive Position of the Administration—"Will They Sail?"

The Spanish mosquito boats again. They have been buzzing about the ears of Secretary Fish, stinging the tender skin of wily diplomats, touching the gentle susceptibilities of Mr. Sumner, and have been worse than the locusts of Egypt—a pest generally. Let all hands go down to the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, and they will there behold this troublesome swarm yclept the Mosquito Fleet. Within three months' time everything that can be seen at the Delamater Works has been accomplished towards pushing those singular specimens of marine architecture to successful completion. Over five hundred men are now employed on the vessels, and the whole scene in their vicinity is one of activity and animation. It is something, it is true, to be proud of in the annals of American shipbuilding that a foreign government should seek our shores as a fitting quarter wherein to construct, arm and equip a flotilla of the magnitude of thirty craft. Yet the question occurs, did not Spain make this contract with an American constructor with that subtle diplomacy that has long distinguished her foreign relations? Did she not, believing that these gunboats were to be used in American waters, and that their building and even their departure from this port would not be impeded by the administration, take fresh confidence in ordering thirty insignificant, and in a naval view, very ordinary vessels? It must seem so to every reflecting mind. In the first place take a survey of the gunboats, their dimensions, capacities for off use and defense, and the probable service for which they are destined.

THE GUNBOATS.

Now lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, on the north side of the pier, are fifteen of these marine insects, with their bows turned towards all points of the compass. Painted a lavender color, with a full length fore and aft of 105 feet, and of a tonnage less than 200 burden, which is the capacity of a small-sized canal boat, they present the appearance of a very pretty squadron, when even compared with the hermaphrodite double-enders that made so conspicuous a failure in the late war. The very fact that they have been constructed in so short a time, independent of their peculiar model and their striking littleness, furnishes enough assurance that they can never be other than mean guerillas in a general naval combat, and of course they are liable to be met in this manner. The boats are not named, but are numbered from one to fifteen consecutively.

An examination of any one of them reveals the characteristics of all, for they are sister vessels. With a moderate breadth of beam in proportion to the length, and a very shallow depth of hold, the lines of the hull are not of course marked by any degree of beauty, nor do they show that any particular style of model has been adopted. The bows have little inclination, the stern post being almost perpendicular. About the stern the lines resemble the hind quarters of a beef, and break abruptly at the propeller frame. On deck the area is very cramped, as may be imagined from the dimensions. Below is the fire room, just forward of amidships, furnished with a horizontal tubular gunboat boiler, built at the Delamater Works. Just abaft is the oscillating engine, a small concern of nominal horse power. Still further aft can be found the cabin. As this apartment is designed to accommodate several officers with state-rooms, it is evident that Spanish economy has contemplated some reduction in the human frame. As a human habitation, these quarters are ridiculously small. Above decks ascend two spars, the foremast and mainmast, with a rake that calls to mind the East India privateers. The smoke-stack is an ordinary funnel, stayed to the same angle as the spars. The vessels, when complete, will carry only fore and main sails (fore and aft sails), with two gaff-topsails and a jib.

The armament is to consist of a 100-pounder Parrott rifle, mounted as a pivot gun forward. The white and live oak of which the craft are built will vibrate somewhat under the recoil of those monsters.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF NO. 1 ON SATURDAY.

Gunboat No. 1 started yesterday afternoon on her trial trip up the North river. She ascended the Hudson as far as West Point, her engines working admirably, and her success for the purposes for which she was designed being complete. The revenue cutter stationed opposite the Delamater Works was on the scent to detect any seaward tendency of the scow, and it is needless to say without success. She started out, making from ten to twelve knots an hour without a full pressure. This trip established the value of the initial boat, whatever that may be, though, for the designs aimed, everything sought has been accomplished.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S POSITION.

Marshal Barlow is tranquil. A change has "come o'er the spirit of his dreams." He no longer looks pale and dejected over the relative interests of Spain and Cuba. Some three weeks ago a dark-eyed patriot of the land of Dons made him a communication; in which, representing his agency with the Spanish Minister, he said that no attempt on the part of the owners would be made to clandestinely remove the vessels from the harbor. This gentleman then repaired to Washington, and, it is supposed, has since been in correspondence with Secretary Fish. There is certainly no evidence abroad that the Spanish Government desires the gunboats to leave, in defiance of the Cabinet at Washington. The impression prevails that no power on the part of the authorities can detain the boats, and there is no reason for doubting its good sense when it is considered that our relations with Spain are friendly, that Cuba is not a belligerent, and no other friendly point is threatened with their attack. It is probable, then, that each of these funny craft will sail upon their completion, which will be inside of a month. No law can enjoin them.

For whatever service they are destined, it can hardly be transatlantic, for a good breeze and a high sea would bury them in Davy Jones' locker. A more puerile fleet as a weapon of offense was never within the indignity of any nation to project, nor the lot of any builder to construct. But fifteen more are to be added to the swarm, and their construction is rapidly going forward at Mystic, Conn. Captain Harmony, United States Navy, represents the Navy Department, and is in charge of the flotilla at the Delamater Works.—*New York Herald of yesterday.*

SUNDAY IN WALL ST.

Brokers at their Counting-houses Yesterday—The Gold Exchange Bank—Conferences at the Erie Railway Office Last Evening.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Wall street was visited yesterday by a large number of workingmen, who expected to see something extraordinary, and probably were anxious to gather some relic from the field so hotly contested by the "bulls" and "bears" on Friday last. But they all left the street disgusted with the Gold Room, which they could not find, and the Stock Exchange, which they could not enter. An Irish bricklayer, with the dust-embrowned face usual to men of his business, stood wonderingly before the door of Smith, Gould & Martin, and questioned a sturdy policemen, "Is it here, agra, that Mr. Fisk got a bating?" On being informed it was, he carefully examined the doorstep, and seeing no sign of blood or other indicator of a deadly struggle, turned away with an *insouciant* manner, saying, "Be me faith, and he wasn't much of a man at all, whoiver he was." The principal theme was what they would do with the gold if they had it. Like Lover's "Four-leaved Shamrock," the wish generally was of a good nature, and showed the kindly hearts of the wishers. Still the workmen lingered round Wall, New, and Broad streets; it was a sort of El Dorado to them, and it is very likely that many let their dinner be sacrificed to their curiosity.

Clearing Away the Wreck.

One by one brokers lounged down the street, many never taking their eyes off the ground. One man, as he passed the Stock Exchange, happened to look up, but on seeing the building grew pale and shuddered. He lost $16,000 in Friday's crash, his checks were dishonored by the banks, his margins forfeited, and it may be many a year before he is on his legs again. Others drop down the street, resplendent in their Sunday suits, a whole-souled smile beaming over their countenances and a well-filled cigar case in each of their pockets. How happy the fellows look! What a contrast to their less fortunate brethren! As the day rolls on they are joined by others, and every now and then one will dive into the recesses of an office to find out something about the state of affairs.

They come out in many cases as wise as they went in, and as each joins his comrade he is saluted with "Well! what's the news?" "Nothing in there" is the answer; and away they go up Exchange place to the Gold Exchange Bank. The most daring of the party knocks at the office door. It is opened for about a half-foot by the janitor, who asks, "What's wanted." "Mr. Benedict can't see him, sir." and the door is slammed to. The same thing is the case all over the street. In every principal firm clerks are rapidly at work, and admission is rigidly refused to their offices.

The Brokers' Offices.

All the firms who have taken a prominent stand as operators had their employes at work yesterday. William Heath & Co. and Smith, Gould & Martin's offices were filled with clerks during the day and night. The whole interest of the affair centred on the operations of the clearing staff at the Gold Exchange Bank, which were hard at work all Saturday night, yesterday, and last night clearing the balances of the brokers.

Something about the Brokers.

The principal topic among outsiders is who are the principal brokers mixed up in the struggle, and where did they come from? The principal person is Mr. William Woodward. He has not been on the street more than nine years, and, in appearance, looks to be about forty-five or forty-seven years old. Mr. Woodward is reported to be worth $2,000,000. It is asserted that he will come through all right. A. Speyers, the gentleman who suffered so much excitement on Friday last, is a well-known broker, and has been given the credit of being one of the smartest of the smart. He will weather the storm safely.

General Belden, principal member of Belden & Co., is a man whose experience of brokerdom is perhaps unequalled in the New York market. As to his absence from the city, it is highly improbable, and the principal bankers declare their firm belief in his honesty.

James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, the two leading spirits of the fray, are too well known to need any description. Mr. Gould is a partner in the house of Smith, Gould & Martin, which was the leading firm in the movement. H. N. Smith is a man of life-long experience in money matters. Formerly owner of a Buffalo gold exchange, he removed to New York and entered the firm. Martin, the junior partner, is known on the street as "The Spider," and has been born and bred a broker.

William Heath, the principal member of Heath & Co., entered Wall street some years ago, and by persevering industry made a fortune. He is known as the American deer, from the fact that his rate of progression never exceeds two miles an hour.

These are the principal men connected with the panic.

The Gold Bank During the Day.

Our reporter obtained admission during the day to the Gold Exchange Bank. Mr. Benedict, the President of the Bank, and a staff of thirty clerks were busily engaged drawing out clearances. The desks of the office were covered with ponderous ledgers and exchange sales-books, piles of pass-books were heaped on the floor, and the clerks, coats off and shirts turned up, were handling their pens at a lively rate. Every now and then the President dropped around to see how they were getting on, and a smile of satisfaction appeared on his face as he saw balance after balance made out and checked.

Night o'er the Scene.

Wall street presented a gloomy aspect last night; the heavy rain flooded the pathways and scattered the sight-seers. The policemen, wrapped in their waterproof coats, paraded up and down in silence; the few watchmen and private detectives clustered together in doorways chatting and smoking. Nothing broke the monotony of the silence but the footfall of some passer-by plashing through the wet and mud. Lights in some offices showed that work was being done.

William Heath & Company.

In this office a large number of clerks were gathered together, and in the private room of the firm a supper was spread for their especial comfort. The principal clerk, in answer to a question, said:—"The general belief is that Smith, Gould & Martin will have to accept the gold and we will come out all right." The utmost anxiety was displayed as to the action of the Gold Exchange Bank, and it is upon their report that the whole interest of the affair hinges. It is stated by Mr. Heath, and believed in money circles, that the firm in any case will redeem their liabilities and preserve their commercial integrity.

Preparing for the Morn.

In the office of Smith, Gould & Martin the state of affairs was kept very quiet. Messrs. Smith, Martin and Gould had been in their office up to 5:30 o'clock, when they left in a carriage. Mr. Martin, it is said, went to his home in Brooklyn, but where the three were after 6 o'clock was entirely unknown by the general public. Our reporter, however, ascertained that three gentlemen were closeted with Mr. Fisk in his private office in Twenty-third street, from 7 o'clock to a late hour last night. That this conference related to the late struggle is made apparent by the fact that a telegraphic operator remained in the Wall street office all night receiving telegrams for the Gold Exchange Bank from the conclave. The decision arrived at by this meeting could not with certainty be ascertained, but it is alleged by the parties interested that Smith, Gould & Martin will, under the advice and support of Mr. Fisk, accept the gold and clear away all difficulty. The very fact of such a conference being held and telegraphic despatches being constantly sent to the Gold Bank, is deemed by the brokers a strong confirmation of the above statement.

The Gold Bank at Night.

In the night time rigid guard was kept by the officers connected with the bank, and no person except those having the *entree* could obtain admission. The hall of the building was filled with private watchmen and detectives. Mr. Benedict's carriage waited outside, and inside all was work. The *World* reporter, on visiting the premises about 8 o'clock, found Mr. Benedict engaged in overseeing the clerks. Every now and then a clerk would call "Messrs —— and Company," and another would reply, "Fifteen hundred certified," as the case might be. An immense amount of work was got through Saturday night and yesterday.

The immense nature of the transactions involved, and the peculiar difficulties arising from mixed stocks and gold accounts, with the tremendous sum under investigation, five hundred million dollars, all combined to render the task a difficult and tedious one. The clerks, however, worked like men; they stripped to their work at the approach of night time, and went through a pile of business. How they did sling ledgers around! The sweat rolled down their foreheads and on their checks. They did not waste much time brushing it off. Balance after balance was cleared and drawn up. Account after account was straightened, and at 9 o'clock the clerks retired for a rest.

They resumed work shortly after. Mr. Benedict, the President, said that he expected to have all the clearances made by to-day. In answer to a question, he said that Smith, Gould & Martin would probably come out all right; the clearances then made had resulted favorably. He trusted that all would prove the same. In any case the Gold Exchange Bank was safe from everything.

Midnight in the Gold Bank.

Still the work goes on, and clearance after clearance is made. The candles, stuck into bottles in the clearing-room, grow dimmer and dimmer; their light grows less; yet the clerks call their rolls and check their accounts as regular as clock-work. They have had a busy time; since Friday at 1 o'clock they have labored without intermission. Now a total is called, and a tall man marks off a balance with his red pencil, calling out "all right." Another firm saved from bankruptcy. In the Board-room, close by, there are sitting the committee appointed by the Gold Board to investigate the transactions.

The following gentlemen compose the board:—R. W. Martin, Jr., R. W. Edwards, G. Gray, Richard Lounsberry, Mr. Millikin. In the Board room are Messrs. Martin, Smith, Gould, Fisk, and Heath. General Belden, about whom an infamous rumor was circulated, is also present. Everything tends to show a satisfactory settlement of the money question.

In a conversation between Mr. Benedict, the bank President, and the representative of the *World*, the following remarks were made:—

Reporter—Mr. Benedict, how do you think Smith, Martin & Gould will come out?

Mr. Benedict—Oh, they are all right.

Reporter—You think, then, they will take up the gold?

Mr. Benedict—Yes.

Reporter—I am very glad of that, they being the principal parties in this affair; but what about Heath & Co.

Mr. Benedict—Oh, they are all right also—going into his office.

The remaining balances are being struck by the clerks.

The Run on the Tenth National Bank

was a great topic of conversation among those brokers, bankers, and clerks who were at their work yesterday. It was generally regarded as the result of a conspiracy on the part of two or three rival banking institutions, where the certified checks of the Tenth National had been refused on Saturday morning. But the concern stood the attack nobly, and had up to the hour of 6 o'clock paid out on demand the enormous sum of $1,100,000 (eleven hundred thousand dollars) in legal tenders, with ample funds on hand to resume operations this morning.

There was no necessity on the part of the officers to keep the bank open one minute after 3 o'clock, but so anxious were they to oblige their customers, and so determined to wipe out of existence the least possible rumor which might throw doubt on the standing of the bank, that they remained at work and paid all that was demanded by the last man that made his appearance at the teller's desk.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Struggle for the Virginia Senatorship—Affairs in New York After the Gold Panic—Confusion Worse Confounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Grant and the Virginia Senatorship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The contest for the Virginia Senatorship has been transferred, in some degree, from Richmond to this city. Some days ago a committee, said to be self-appointed, consisting of Judge Rives and two other gentlemen, arrived here for the purpose of heading off General Williams, Mrs. Senator Douglas' husband, who is a candidate. As the result of their labors, they have published the following:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—It is perhaps due to the public to correct a remark that has been attributed to the President, indicating General Williams as his choice for Senator from Virginia. We have just had a conversation with the President on this point, and beg leave to report so much of it as is material. The President said a friend of General Williams told him that the General was receiving many letters from Virginia soliciting him to be a candidate for the Senate. That he would not be a candidate without he knew it would be favorably received, or not objected to by him. The President replied there could be no objection to it, and that he would be glad to see as good a man as General Williams selected; but it is not true that he declared General Williams to be his choice.

On the contrary, he was aware that several gentlemen were named for this office in whom he had perfect confidence, and there might be others, unknown to him, having the same title to his confidence, and while feeling it to be improper for him to express any choice at all, he would certainly not have said so to the prejudice of any of his friends. Among these were General Wickham and others, also Dr. Sharp, whom he had long known, and whose loyalty was perspicuously displayed in the hostile community in which he lived at the outbreak of the hostilities. He spoke in the highest terms of his honesty and sincerity, and thought him superior to all temptations of private interest, etc.

ALEX. RIVES,
JAMES G. PAXTON.

War Department Claim Agents.

General Sherman having refused to allow several claim agents who were charged with corrupt conduct to practise as attorneys before the War Department, the latter sued out a writ of mandamus, whereupon General Sherman referred the subject to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the power of the Secretary of War, and Messrs. Merrick and Asnton appeared before him as counsel for the attorneys, and argued the case. It is understood the opinion of the Attorney-General will sustain the action of the Secretary-of-War.

The Gold Panic in New York.

A silly report has been circulated that the President and Secretary Boutwell differed on Friday in relation to the expediency of selling gold on that day to relieve the business men of New York. There is the best authority for denying the whole story, and stating that there was the most perfect concurrence of views. Of the same unfounded character is the story that the sale was ordered at the solicitation of a member of a well-known banking-firm, who it was alleged made a personal appeal to the President.

FROM NEW YORK.

Wall Street Quiet.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Wall street is quiet again, every one apparently paralyzed with the dread of the announcements of the fearful crash.

The Gold Board

held a special session this morning and appointed a committee of eight to settle differences between members. It is doubtful whether business will be resumed to-day. The following circular was sent out by the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Balances Must Be Made Good by 12 M.

The following dealers have been rejected from the movement for failure to comply with the rates:—Albert Speyers, Galwey, Hunter & Co., William Belden, James Brown & Co., Lerga & Co., Charles McClure, P. H. Williams & Co., C. W. Keep & Co. Your balances must be made good by 12 M. to-day. All accounts not settled at that time will be regarded as failed for purpose of clearing. You will be immediately informed of any further default in your statement.

H. M. BENEDICT,
President N. Y. Gold Exchange Bank.

The Harvardites Off to Boston.

The members of the Harvard crew who arrived here last night by the City of Boston, left the Astor House this morning and took the 8 o'clock train for Boston.

The Board and Gold Exchange Bank.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Gold Board met at 10 o'clock and appointed a committee of nine to wait upon the Gold Exchange Bank to ascertain the state of affairs and report. The Board voted not to make any sales until 12:30.

Worse Complications Than Ever—Street Quotations of Gold.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Noon.—Affairs among the gold brokers are in a worse state of complication than ever before.

An executive meeting of the board was held at 10 o'clock for the purpose of considering the situation. It was resolved that no board should be held until 1 o'clock.

A committee of nine were appointed to investigate the affairs of its members at the Clearing House. Their report is momentarily expected.

It is thought that there will be nothing done in gold to-day. Everything is in a state of confusion worse confounded. No deliveries can be made by the Clearing House before to-morrow, and perhaps not then. The street quotation of gold during the morning has fluctuated between 132 and 135, but scarcely anything doing.

The real state of affairs is much worse than expected, and it will take several days to ascertain the exact standing of speculators.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Stocks weak. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 135 on the street. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121⅜; do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1865, do., 120½; do. do., new, 118¾; do. 1867, 119½; do. 1868, do., 118; 10-40s, 109. Canton Company, 69; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 182⅝; Erie, 34¾; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 160; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 89⅛; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅞.

FROM THE STATE.

Rain in the Schuylkill Region.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Sept. 27.—We had about fifteen hours' steady rain yesterday. The river rose about two feet, but has abated one foot since last night.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Affairs on the Pawnee Reservation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 27.—Reports from the Pawnee reservation represent all quiet. The Pawnees and troops pursued the Sioux over twenty miles. The Pawnees lost one killed and several wounded, and claim to have killed several Sioux. The Pawnees start on their annual buffalo hunt in the Republican country next week. They may possibly meet the Sioux again. Reports from Fort Sully, on the Upper Missouri, represent the Indians quiet.

Closing of the Colorado Fair.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DENVER, Sept. 27.—The Colorado Fair closed Saturday P. M.; it was a perfect success.

Murder of a Canadian.

A Canadian, named Acbar, was shot and dangerously wounded, by a man named St. George, on Friday night, who attempted to rob Acbar. The robber was arrested, and there is some danger of his being taken by the mob and lynched.

A Valuable Silver Button.

The largest button of silver bullion ever finished was taken out by the Brown Silver Mining Company, at Georgetown, on Thursday; weight, 580 pounds; value over $12,000. It was exhibited to-day in the fair. It will be shipped to Philadelphia, for coinage, this week.

FROM THE WEST.

The Kentucky Regulators.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—On the 23d inst. a gang of seventy masked men rode into Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, took a colored man out of the jail, and hung him.

The same Regulators a few nights before cowhided Walter R. Sutton and a Mr. Hutchinson, and ordered them to leave the county.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Question in Madrid and Paris.

Our files from Europe by the steamship Union supply the following English details of the Cuban question excitement as prevailing in Madrid and Paris on the 11th instant.

Madrid (Sept. 10) cor. London Standard.

In addition to the scenes of Tuesday night, Madrid has been turned upside down by the report that the United States Government was going to recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents. I can give you no idea of the intensity of excitement this has caused. The Spanish Government have long been following a mysterious policy respecting Cuban intelligence. Nothing appears in the papers, official as well as unofficial, but the most cheery news. Not a word of the horrible cruelties and barbarities carried on in Cuba, and not a word of the formidable proportions the insurrection has assumed. One of the opposition papers, the *Epoca Isabellino*, on Sunday night went so far as to publish some Cuban news of doleful import, received by it direct from persons of great veracity in the island. It intimated the probability of losing it if prompt exertions on a grand scale were not made, and it called on the government to lose not an instant in despatching the entire army and navy. The sensation this created was intense, the people waking up for the first time, thanks to the secretive policy of the government, to the possibility, nay extreme probability, of the island succeeding in severing its connection with Spain. On the top of all this the excitement was increased by the next evening's *Epoca*, which contained the following startling announcement:—

News of high gravity has come to afflict our hearts as Spaniards. It is said that the representative of the United States, General Sickles, whose presence has been the sad omen (*triste agüero*) for the interests of our country, has passed, in compliance with the orders of his Government, a note to that of Spain, in which he announces that the state of public opinion in the North American republic will probably oblige them to recognize the Cuban Rebels as belligerents. Something more says the despatch, of which we ought not to make mention, for it does not come to us with the same certainty as the foregoing. The Ministers, who are in Madrid, have not as yet taken any action that we learn of, except communicating the despatch to Senores Prim and Silvela, who are both in Vichy. When we wrote about Cuba yesterday, delefully impressioned, our heart said to us we might even expect greater evils! Cuba is in danger! To this cry it is not with dismay we ought to answer, but with the spirited enthusiasm of our better times! Cuba is in danger! To save this beautiful portion of the Spanish nation, the entire army ought to be translated to those shores to present a gallant display of the vitality of our country. If there be Carlists, or Isabellinos, or republicans, or any other parties, who cherish the idea of combating the present situation by force, curses upon them if they do not, at this moment, when it is indispensable we should unite all our strength, cease their rancors to leave the Government free to save Cuba. The revolution has conceded the right of public meeting. What more worthy occasion could we have to exercise it than in moments like these, so as to demonstrate to that great republic that Spain has but one will, when the saving of the integrity of her territory is concerned. Let the men of all parties unite and have meetings in every city, town, and village. The loss of Cuba will be the dishonor of the revolution.

All the papers copied this, and Madrid at this moment is in a blaze of patriotism, the general desire being to put forth the entire strength of the nation to reconquer Cuba. It is said that 20,000 men are to go off within the next ten days; 8000 of these sail next week.

Paris (Sept. 12—Evening) Cor. London Times.

A good deal of attention is excited here by the note sent by the United States Government to Madrid respecting Cuba. The *Patrie* says that Spain is going to send iron-clads to the West Indies, and is chuckling at the prospect of a war between the Spaniards and the Yankees.

Our transatlantic cousins have grown all of a sudden such amazing favorites with us—we have grown so fond of them all at once—that I really don't know whether I dare venture to point out that their treatment of Spain exceeds even the customary Yankee disregard of common honesty and common decency. Spain being in a difficulty, the United States choose this moment to try and wrest Cuba from her. This is a requital for the conduct of Spain in closing her ports against the Confederate cruisers. The old French proverb was right after all, though a proverb—"*Oignez villain, il vous poindra.*"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 27, 1869.

There is a quiet in monetary circles to-day which is in contrast with the excitement which prevailed during the latter portion of the past week. Loans are quite active, and money works with great closeness in consequence of the extreme caution of lenders, induced by the crash of Friday, and the uncertainty which exists in the public mind as to the amount of ruin which it entailed. The banks are indisposed to transact brokers' loans for the present, which, under the circumstances, is an advantage to business borrowers.

Call loans to-day are fully up to 7 per cent. and discounts range from 10@15 per cent. according to circumstances, but there is close scrutiny among lenders as to the character of securities offered.

There is no Gold market again to-day, and the quotation on the street is nominally 133@135, with no transactions of any extent. Governments are dull and rather weak.

The Stock market was very flat to-day, but prices were remarkably steady. State and City securities were firm; sales of the war loan at 101; City 6s, new, changed hands at 101.

Reading Railroad was firm at 47 31@47⅛, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56¼@56⅜. 120 was offered for Camden and Amboy; 53 for Mine hill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 37½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were small sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36½, an advance.

In Passenger Railways 45 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 12 for Hestonville. Miscellaneous shares met with no sales.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1400 City 6s, New.	3.101	10 sh Acad Mus.	3.101
$400 do.	New.101	7 sh Leh N Stk.	36
$200 do	New.101	200 sh Penna R.	3. 56¼
$3000 do. New.	3c101	40 do	56¾
$100 Pa 6s W L Op.	101	12 do	56¾
$3000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98¾	5 do	c. 56¾
200 sh Read RR.	47 31	50 do	56½
300 do.	47 31	100 do	930. 56⅝
100 do.	c. 47 31		

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅜@121¾; do., 1864, 119½@120½; do., 1865, 120½@121; do., July, 1865, 118⅝@119; do. do., 1867, 119@119¼; do., 1868, 118@119; 10-40s, 109@109¼; 6s, 107½@108; Gold—no quotation.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅜@120¼; do. 1862, 121⅜@122; do. 1864, 119⅜@121; do. 1865, 120⅛@121; do. 1865, new, 118⅜@119; do. 1867, do. 119@119⅜; do. 1868, do., 118⅛@119; 10-40s, 109@109¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½@108¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 132@135; Silver, 126.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.—There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and we continue to quote No. 1 at $38 ₮ ton.

The movements in seeds are trifling. Small sales of Cloverseed at $7·25@7·75; Timothy at $4·50@4·85; and Cloverseed at $2·75 ₮ bushel.

The Flour market is extremely dull, there being no inquiry except from the home consumers. Only 400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·75; extra at $5·75@6·25; spring wheat extra families at $6·75@7·87½, the latter figure for very choice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy lots at $8@9, as in quality. Rye Flour is a shade lower; small sales at $6·25 ₮ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market, in sympathy with flour, is excessively dull, but prices are steadily maintained; sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime red at $1·36@1·52, chiefly at $1·50; and a small lot of Delaware at $1·53; white may be quoted at $1·55@1·65. Rye is steady at $1·12 for Western. Corn is very quiet, but prices have undergone no change; sales of 3000 bushels at $1·18@1·19 for yellow, and $1·10 for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels were taken at 63@65c. for Pennsylvania, Western and Southern.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over $1·25 ₮ gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.—Beef Cattle were moderately active to-day, but there was no perceptible advance from last week's quotations. We quote choice, 8½@9c.; prime at 7¾@8c.; fair to good at 6½@7½c., and common at 5@6c. per pound, as to quality. Receipts 2270 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
72 Owen Smith, Western, 6¼@8¾.
34 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 6½@8¼.
36 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6@9.
100 P. McFillen, Western, 6@8¾.
120 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7@8¾.
80 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 6@8.
17 R. P. McFillen, West Penna., 6@7½.
85 James S. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
115 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
105 Uhlman & Bachman, Western, 7@8½.
185 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 6@8¾.
120 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6½@8¼.
105 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@6½.
40 James Hall, Western, 5½@7¼.
70 John Smith & Bro., Western, 8@8¾.
108 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 6@8¼.
110 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6@8.
80 Hope & Co., Virginia, 7@8½.
18 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 5¾@6½.
60 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
35 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
40 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8.
26 J. Clemson, Chester county, 6@7.
22 D. Branson, Chester county, 6@7.
55 H. Frank, Western, 6@7.
43 S. Frank, Western, 6¾@7.
31 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@8¼.
28 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6¼@8¼.
20 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.
36 John McArdle, Western, 5½@8.
36 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 6¾@8¼.
53 R. Mayne, Western, 5½@7.
20 S. Blumenthal, Virginia, 6@6¾.
56 G. Ellenger, Ohio, 6¼@8¾.
72 R. Welker, Virginia, 6@6¾.
19 B. McGarvey, Western, 6½@7.

Cows and Calves were in better request, and 125 head sold at $45@75 per head. Springers may be quoted at $40@60.

Sheep.—The market was stronger, and 5000 head sold at $4·50@6·50.

Hogs have advanced. Sales at the Union Drove Yard at prices from $13@13·50 for slop; and $13@14·50 for corn-fed, per hundred pounds gross.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 26.—The ship Tuscarora is still lying below the Breakwater. Part of the fleet went to sea this morning, but have returned again. Wind SE., blowing and raining.

Sept. 27.—The ship Tuscarora went to sea this A. M. Two steamers are above the Breakwater, names unknown. About 45 sail are at the Breakwater. Weather clear. Wind NW.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship Zodiac, from New York; steamship Falcon, from Baltimore; brig J. B. Kirby, from New York; and schr Francis Cox, from Baltimore. Sailed, schr Ida Bella, for Wilmington, Del.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from New York.

HAVRE, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship Celia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....55 | 11 A. M.....61 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Meaco, Wordinger, Rio de Janeiro, Madeira & Cabada.
N. G. barque Hoffnung, Wallis, Stettin, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 21 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig James Coffill, Coffill, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Br. brig Hatfield Brothers, Hatfield, 44 days from London, with chalk to H. Karsten—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Golden Lead, Dowe, 5 days from Portsmouth, N.H.
Schr S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, 6 days from Bangor, with lumber to A. Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr John N. Bitting, Walters, 3 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr T. E. French, Doughty, 11 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump & Sons.
Schr David Siner, Huntley, 4 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. D. Ingraham Dickro, 4 days from Haddam, with stone to Wilson & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CLEAN THOROUGHFARES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is nothing, in its way, more curious and at the same time more mortifying than the chronic wail which is raised by the newspapers over the condition of the streets of some of our principal cities. Of our own great metropolis we say little. The cry for cleanliness here is ancient and enduring, and it promises, with good reason, to endure for an indefinite period to come. We are hardened to unhealthiness; we are matriculated in mud; and a stranger might suppose that, like the denizens of some African village, we actually gloried in garbage. New York is like Ephraim; but who is there that did not think that in Quaker Philadelphia the fine and intimate relation between cleanliness and godliness, so generally recognized by Quaker practice, would be sacredly regarded? Alas! that it should not be so! A newspaper of that city emits loudly the old familiar complaint. "It is a fact," says this journal, "that in our best and most aristocratic quarters, as well as in the poorest and meanest portions of our city, these sidewalk gutters are to be found with all their nasty accompaniments." Shade of William Penn! We, the descendants of the hard-scouring Dutch, begin to feel that not we alone are degenerate.

Municipal uncleanliness, however, is the rule all over the world. In Paris and London the evil man be banished to holes and by-ways, as an untidy housewife sweeps her dust into a corner, but the evil still exists. The bad smells of Cologne have been rhymed of by no less a poet than Coleridge. In Rome the street-dirt has been often described in a way which showed the reader that it fairly beggared description. The domain which still bows to the name of Mohammed contents itself with washing its hands. The horrible condition of the highways of Madrid and Lisbon need not be descanted upon. It is probable that, in comparison with those of most other parts of the world, the streets of our cities are remarkably clean.

This, however, is not enough. What is wanted is not comparative but positive cleanliness. This is what may be justly demanded of us, partly because, unlike foreign cities, we have a very small dirt-making, pauper population; partly because every inhabitant understands certain simple sanitary laws; and lastly, because we cheerfully pay for highway cleanliness, and are defrauded when we do not obtain it. An Eastern prince who by exorbitant taxation wrings the last piastre from the pockets of his miserable slaves, may care little through what reeking lanes and high-smelling alleys they crawl to their labors. He at least has broad and stately pleasure-grounds; he has gardens "bright with sinuous rills,

"Where blossoms many an incense-bearing tree."

His sacred foot presses not, his nice nose smells not, his august eye sees not, the abominations of the streets. But here, where all alike, be they rich or poor, are princes, the streets are the out-door domain of the people. They must use them for business, and very often they must seek them for recreation. If they acquiesce in uncleanliness, so much the worse for them and so much the worse for all of us! Apart from fear of the stalking pestilence and a thousand wasting forms of endemic and epidemic disease, we may anticipate a general coarseness of character and an habitual stolidity of understanding. The want of neatness without will inevitably be followed by want of neatness within, and inside untidiness will emulate the great outside sluttishness.

Again, who can say how great may be the danger of solecistic streets? We may line our thoroughfares with stately buildings, exhibiting, if not the graces of architecture, at least the charm of costliness; richly ornamented walls may rise upon either side; over the dubious pavement walkers in princely raiment may pick their way, while below all this pretentious magnificence reeks the fever-fostering corruption. This is the platter once more made clean upon the outside. This is the sepulchre once more whitened. This is to teach men and women that show is better than substance, that pretension is of greater price than performance, that to seem is nobler than to be, and that incongruity is the best symmetry. A city which builds palaces and leaves its thoroughfares unswept and ungarnished by tidiness, is like one of those wretched women who hawk their favors up and down the pavement in all the glory of rainbow haberdashery. Those who think that there is no latent but still poisonous immorality in this perpetually obtrusive incongruity, have not well considered by what subtle influences that which we call the public mind is either well or ill educated. It is ill to teach the people that display is of the first consequence, and that show and sham are better than the weightier matter of truthful consistency.

These speculations may seem somewhat abstract, but there is no abstraction in the fact that filthy streets are the outward and visible sign of an immensely larger amount of uncleanliness which is hidden from the public eye. If the municipality will not set the people a good example upon its own dunghill, if we may say so, thousands of householders, or half, or quarter, or eighth, or sixteenth householders, will continue to maintain domiciles which are mere breeding nests of typhoid and of dysentery. The children will continue to die like rot-stricken sheep—victims of our ignorance, our avarice or recklessness! Neglected streets swell the bills of mortality in more ways than one.

Something we might add by way of appeal to civic pride. There is a little village in Holland, remarkable neither for its magnificent buildings, nor its great wealth, nor for any historic associations, which has made itself famous throughout the world, but simply for its cleanliness, of which, indeed, travellers have told almost fabulous stories, with others which are extremely amusing. There is no danger of our lapsing into any excess of lustration; but it would or should be gratifying, if travellers, while they recorded our wealth, our taste, our magnificence, our noble public institutions, could also conscientiously characterize New York as one of the cleanest cities in the world.

MR. SUMNER AND THE ALABAMA TREATY.

From the N. Y. Nation.

It may save two or three papers from a good deal of future embarrassment about what we said a fortnight ago of Mr. Sumner's correspondence with Mr. Bright to mention that we have taken much more effective measures than they show any sign of taking to secure the exposure of any errors there may be in our assertions respecting the contents of the letter, inasmuch as we have used, and are using, due diligence to obtain the letters for publication. We shall present them to our readers at the earliest possible moment. The two journals which have undertaken to contradict what we have said confess they know absolutely nothing about the matter, and have nothing better to contribute to the controversy than the announcement that they do not believe our story—a fact which, for our present purpose, is of no importance whatever. As the case stands, we allege that there are two letters in Mr. Bright's possession from the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, which Mr. Bright has shown to Americans, with strong expressions of indignation, as proofs that Mr. Sumner, in delivering his speech on the treaty, was guilty of bad faith. Mr. Sumner ought not to allow this to go on. If the letters are not his, or if Mr. Bright is putting a false construction on them, he ought to set himself right before the public. If we are not misinformed, his attention has already been called to Mr. Bright's feeling and language about the matter. If, on the other hand, these letters are genuine, and justify Mr. Bright's language, which, we repeat, is very strong, American taxpayers ought to know in what spirit politicians in high places have been dealing with one of the most momentous questions ever brought before the country.

As regards the letter of recommendation (not of "introduction"—perish the thought!) of which the Springfield *Republican* so ingenuously tried to conceal the existence, we happen now to have before us Mr. Bright's account of it in his note to Mr. Reverdy Johnson. He says he has a letter "from his (my) friend, Mr. Charles Sumner, speaking in very high terms of (you) Mr. Johnson, and of the general satisfaction with which his (your) appointment was regarded by men of all parties in the States." There is nothing remarkable about this, but there is something very remarkable in Mr. Sumner's afterwards expressing to the correspondent of the New York *Herald* his surprise that the British Government should not have known better than to negotiate with the ambassador of a retiring administration, and adding that he "thought of saying this to Mr. Thornton, but concluded it would not be right for him to do so." The Springfield *Republican* tries to dispose of this difficulty by suggesting that Mr. Sumner "doubted the wisdom of the British Cabinet," but "had too much delicacy to say so to Mr. Thornton." Now, why should the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs doubt the wisdom of a foreign government which negotiates with an American ambassador, possessing regular credentials, and unanimously nominated by the Senate and warmly commended by him (not "introduced") to a member of that government as a man of high qualifications for his post, whose appointment had been viewed with favor "by men of all parties?" And what about Mr. Sumner's "delicacy" in saying to a *Herald* reporter for publication all that it would have been "indelicate" to say to Mr. Thornton, and a great deal more?

We have thus far only parole evidence of the contents of the letters, but it is the evidence of a person who has read them, and who has listened to Mr. Bright's remarks on them, and felt some mortification on the occasion; but we have always felt the letters themselves were also needed, and have lost no time in applying for them. It is very pertinent to the matter in hand that, according to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Sumner "advised with him several times in relation to the negotiations after Mr Johnson's appointment, and exhibited an apparently sincere desire that he (Mr. Johnson) should bring the negotiations to an early and successful termination. In none of these interviews did he mention the peculiar views set forth in his subsequent speech. It is hardly to be supposed that as Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, and in constant intercouser with Mr. Seward, he did not know what Mr. Johnson's instructions were. He certainly knew what Mr. Adams' were, and these were precisely the same as Mr. Johnson's." According to the speech, however, both Mr. Adams' and Mr. Johnson's instructions were simply folly, not far removed from crime.

We need hardly say that we shall take good care to point out any inaccuracies into which we may have fallen in describing the correspondence, when we succeed in securing it for publication. In the meantime, let us modestly suggest to those friends of Mr. Sumner who doubt its existence, that a much more effectual way of bringing his detractors to justice than rolling one's eyes over the *Nation's* blasphemies, will be to get Mr. Sumner or Mr. Bright to deny the existence of the letters. There is the mail and the telegraph both at their service. Mr. Bright, owing to the achievements of modern science, is within easy reach; and should he feel reluctant to place the correspondence at our disposal, he cannot in decency refuse to publish it at Mr. Sumner's request. The accuracy of the *Nation's* version of it is, after all, a matter of comparatively small consequence, and we shall take care not to allow the matter to go off on that issue. We must also remark that the badness of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speeches has nothing to do with the question. It may have been well to reject the treaty because it was negotiated by an unpopular agent, or because it was defective; but the real question before us is, did Mr. Sumner's speech against it contain the deliberate views of a statesman on important points of international law and public policy, or were they simply an afterthought, suggested by the popular exasperation and excitement produced by Mr. Johnson's course in England? Everybody whom the settlement of the Alabama matter may affect in mind, bedy, or estate, has a right to have this question answered.

WOMEN IN THE JURY-BOX.

From the N. Y. Times.

The arguments in favor of giving women the right of suffrage are sometimes met by the query whether when women vote they are also to be called on to do military duty and to sit upon juries, and bear all the other burdens of citizenship. One writer in behalf of women has met this query squarely, at least as far as the jury question is concerned. He announces boldly that "if the petit jury shall continue it must owe its perpetuity to the advent of women as jurors. They can redeem it. They alone can do so in this busy age. For they would be willing to assume the high and noble offices now impatiently relegated by our educated classes to the court loafers and a swarm of illiterate teamsters and laborers."

We are quite willing to agree with this writer that our juries are not what they should be, but we should have liked it better if he had given us some foundation for his statement that admitting women to the jury-box either can or will reform it. On what ground are we to assume that, if women were admitted to the jury-box, the influences which now work upon educated men and make them impatient of jury duty, would not then work upon educated women? We suppose it will not be thought of that the giving to women of the right to vote and to bear arms and do jury duty, is not to give them the right to be "teamsters and laborers," and even to be "court loafers." And for ourselves, we are unable to see the slightest prospect of improving juries composed of those classes by merely changing their sex.

This writer, however, seems to think that this would be an improvement. "Woman," he says, "in her verdicts would temper justice with mercy. It is a brutal cruelty to expose women in the prisoner's box, before a jury, court, and bar of men only. It is enough to harden the erring and to cause the innocent to err. Woman's presence in the jury-box would be a consolation and a guarantee of justice to her if she were innocent; a protection against a needless and indecent exposure of her crime if she were guilty." This again is mere assertion without foundation. The facts, as we believe, are notoriously otherwise. Men are not so harsh in their judgments of women as women are. But if it were not so, we deny that in criminal cases where women are concerned, which are all that this writer seems to have in mind, there is any need of tempering justice still further with mercy. It has always been a difficult matter to get a verdict against a woman from the days of Phryne down to those of Mary Ann Burroughs—as for "causing the innocent to err" we have never heard of any woman that committed a crime for the sake of being tried before a court and jury of men, but we have no doubt that instances could be found in which women committed crime, relying on their sex to shield them from the verdict which if they were men they could not escape.

Baron Bramwell, an English Judge of large experience, was recently called upon to give his opinion as to jury trials before a commission. He was asked whether he thought that a trial before a jury or before a judge was to be preferred in the majority of cases, and though he gave his opinion with hesitation, it was that if he wanted the truth to be ascertained in the particular case, he should prefer "an intelligent man who had been in the habit of exercising his faculties all his life on such questions, to twelve men who had not been in the habit of exercising theirs, and who might not be so intelligent men." We apprehend that if the question had been put as to a jury of women, the Judge's hesitation would have quite vanished.

What changes may be wrought in the feminine mind by throwing down all the barriers which divide the duties of the two sexes, no one can tell. It may be that another generation of women, brought up to know that they were to be called upon to perform all the duties of citizenship, might be better able to perform them than the present race of women, whose lives have not been pervaded by that idea; but as to the present race, we have no doubt that the entry of women into the jury-box would aggravate all the evils there which now need reforming, and that nothing would tend more powerfully to the destruction of the present jury system and the giving our trials exclusively into the hands of single judges.

PROPOSAL TO KILL LUNATICS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is proposed in England to kill lunatics. The proposition is limited, at first, to criminal lunatics; but the reasoning by which it is supported would naturally lead to a more comprehensive and sweeping execution, including all lunatics; for all lunatics are liable at any moment to become criminals, and they are not amenable to the criminal law for their acts.

The ground upon which the recommendation to kill lunatics is based is that of mercy. The project is brought forward in the leading and most aristocratic journals of England. It is asked:—"Is it, or is it not, a false sentiment of mercy to persist in keeping them alive, when we are compelled in self-defense to deprive them of everything which makes life valuable, or even endurable? Since they can be cured neither of their wickedness nor of their disease, and exist as centres of moral infection and causes of crime, violence, misery, and danger to all around, would it not be better and wiser to put them out of the way altogether?"

It has been customary in this country, especially in Massachusetts and some other New England States, to point to the constantly increasing provisions for the maintenance and care of lunatics, as a proof, of which they are most proud, of their advanced state of civilization. Large and costly edifices, constructed on the most approved scientific plans for the promotion of comfort and health, have been erected for the occupancy of unfortunate persons of disordered intellects. But now, in London, the very centre of civilization, it is gravely recommended that all such of these poor creatures as have committed an act which would have been criminal if they had been sane shall be knocked in the head, or in some other way exterminated.

This doctrine, to lay aside the discussion of its inhumanity, would be attended with considerable danger to wealthy people. The records of our courts abound with instances in which rich persons are placed in insane asylums by eager relatives, in order to get rid of them. Now, if by adding to the charge of insanity that of the commission of a crime, the relativet could cause the alleged lunatic to be executed, it would be a more effectual method for removing him out of their way to the permanent possession of his property.

The bare fact that the proposition to kill criminal lunatics is made and entertained at this day in the most highly cultivated society of England makes one shudder with horror. It reminds us that arts have been lost, that nations as well as individuals have relapsed from civilization into barbarism, and that, in some respects, the cultivated man and the savage are not so far removed from each other as we are in the habit of thinking.

BUTLER ON LABOR.

From the N. Y. World.

It was to be expected that if General Butler delivered an address at a county fair it would not be like the agricultural addresses of other men. For it is the ambition of General Butler to attract attention to himself by behaving unlike all other men in whatever situation he may happen to be. His address was sure, therefore, to be sensational. But we own to a pleasing surprise at finding it sensible as well.

General Butler begins by differencing the agriculture of the present day from other industries by pointing out that its profits are still small while theirs are large already, and yearly growing larger. But these large profits are unjustly divided. The capitalist gets the lion's share of them, and large fortunes are growing larger, while the laborer's lot is very little lighter than it was before the introduction of the machinery which has so greatly multiplied the profits of his labor. The strikes which have been so rife of late years are revolts, on the part of the workingmen, against the unjust distribution of the fruits of their toil. But the profits of farming are still small, alike to the farmer and the farm-laborer, for the machinery which has so simplified other industries has not yet, to anything like the same degree, increased the productive power of this, and the farm-laborer has no excuses for revolt, when his employer is so little better off than himself.

We believe this to be true, so far as it goes, but it is by no means a complete account of the matter, nor will it remain true long. The inventiveness which brought necessity to bed of a power-loom is equal to the production of a practical steam plough when the time is ripe. And that time cannot be far off. As the *World* set forth some time since, the tendency of things is the same in agriculture as in other pursuits, and the farms of the future are to be to the farms of the present as the colossal factories of to-day are to the hovels in which flax was spun and wool woven a century ago. When that time comes, farm laborers will be as subservient to the landowners who employ them as operatives are now to manufacturers, and the necessity for combinations and "trades-unions" among them will be quite as urgent.

This is the tendency of things, and, whether we deplore it or exult in it, is equally inevitable. But we quite agree with General Butler in thinking that there is no need at all of an artificial acceleration of it. Such acceleration is undoubtedly furnished by the special legislation in favor of individual or corporate capitalists, which General Butler justly deprecates. In fact, the statute-books of New York as well as of the New England States give evidence that our legislators do little else than to aggrandize interests which least of all need aggrandizing, seeing that they are already predominant and sure to attain a still more exclusive predominance in the future. But it is as useless to try to check the course of events by statute as it is unwise to hasten it by the same device. And the suggestion of General Butler, that there ought to be some way of lopping such overshadowing fortunes as that of Commodore Vanderbilt, is a bid for the enactment of such a law, agrarian or sumptuary, as history shows to be precisely most destructive of its own end.

We do not know either on what ground General Butler is entitled to pronounce that agriculture can never be "the most lucrative employment of men." In certain states of society it unquestionably has been, and there is no reason why the conditions which made it so may not recur. In the South before the war, cotton-planting was the source of the largest fortunes, and may be again when the place of the patriarchal planter is filled by the plutocratic planter. The splendid and dazzling fortunes made by speculation are to be excepted, to be sure. But if such fortunes swell like bubbles, they burst like bubbles too. And among the "legitimate" businesses which seek to supply the real wants of men, as agriculture is sure to be always the foremost in importance, so it will remain, on the whole, the most gainful in results. And as farming is carried on more and more on the great scale, it may probably become the most profitable to the individuals concerned in it.

General Butler's address is well worth everybody's reading. We are happy to have the opportunity of saying so, inasmuch as there is seldom anything of his that we can conscientiously commend. His change of topics is at least praiseworthy. And if, during the coming session of Congress, the Doctor feels especially "cut up" by the castigations it will doubtless be our duty to administer to him—

"Let him come back, and cut a smoother reed,
And blow a strain the *World* at last shall heed."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

GEARY, WILLIAMS,

Efficient and Patriotic. Learned and Impartial.

The Republican Citizens of Philadelphia favorable to the present National and State Administrations, friends of GRANT and GEARY, who, in war, fought for OUR COUNTRY'S SALVATION, and, in peace, labor for her PROSPERITY and PERMANENCE, and friends of WILLIAMS, THE UPRIGHT JUDGE, will meet in

GRAND MASS MEETING

ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

At BROAD and CHESNUT STREETS,

To take measures to promote the

Success of the Whole Republican Ticket

in the present political campaign, by proclaiming the PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY, and laboring to secure A FAIR AND FREE ELECTION. The candidates are unexceptionable, and the unbiased CHOICE OF HONEST CONVENTIONS elected by the people. Let the people show by A GRAND RALLY that they will support their own nominees. Let all come that value A FREEMAN'S FRANCHISES, all who will support them, all who would REBUKE THE DESPERATE FRAUDS which, last year, assailed them. Friends of PUBLIC ECONOMY, FRIENDS OF PUBLIC PURITY, come together and STRENGTHEN ONE ANOTHER. Let us rally for the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, for the INVIOLABILITY OF THE PUBLIC FAITH, for the honest PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, for the encouragement of EVERY PEOPLE STRUGGLING FOR FREEDOM, and for the DOWNFALL OF TYRANTS of every nation and of every race.

Let our wealthy and enlightened MERCHANTS, our honest and sturdy LABORERS, our skilled and worthy MECHANICS, our busy and enterprising MANUFACTURERS, our learned and distinguished PROFESSIONAL MEN—let all our citizens, NATIVE AND ADOPTED, whatever their circumstances or their occupations, join in this grand demonstration FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL, FOR THE FREEDOM, FOR THE HAPPINESS, AND FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL.

WHILE FREEMEN WATCH, FREEDOM THRIVES!

The Republican Invincibles and other Campaign Clubs are cordially invited to attend.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

HON. HENRY WILSON,
United States Senator from Massachusetts,
GENERAL JOHN M. THAYER,
United States Senator from Nebraska,
HON. WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Member of Congress from Indiana,
HON. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, M. C.,
HON. O. J. DICKEY, M. C.,
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
HON. JOHN COVODE,
WAYNE McVEIGH, ESQ.,
AND OTHERS.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT T. GILL, }

9 25 2t

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 122 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 25 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously frarrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 25

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

MONDAY, September 27,
Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28,
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—E. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29,
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4,
Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
TUESDAY, October 5,
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, October 6,
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7,
West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
FRIDAY, October 8,
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.
SATURDAY, October 9,
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
W. J. P. WHITE,
S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.

9 18

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by

JAMES M. SCOVEL
AND
CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

at the following places:—

TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 7½ P. M.
WATERFORD.
The ladies are invited to attend.
9 21 9t FRIDAY, October 1.
SATURDAY, October 2,
AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 13t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
9 21 10t Treasurer.

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 23 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1869.

Coupons due November 1, 1869, will be paid at this office od presentation, with a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum in gold from the face value of the coupons.

GEORGE EYSTER,
9 24 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

☞ DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.

Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 2t FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1527 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M 7 28tf

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS and LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS

HAVE OPENED

A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE,

AT THE

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

With an entire new stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys,
CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children,
VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS,
SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style,
SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $14 PER DOZEN. 9 25

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOsited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. FIFTEENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 19 4t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1 26

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 38 S. ELEVENTH Street

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 219 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm3

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—George Hoffman, aged eighteen years, residing in Bridge street, below Thirty-fifth, West Philadelphia, accidentally shot himself on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, causing death soon after. It appears that he had an old pistol which he kept in the bureau drawer in his room, and while searching for something his clothes caught in the lock, causing the weapon to discharge, the load taking effect in the head. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—The following have been admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—Martin Braiden, twenty-three years of age, residing at No. 804 South Fifth street, badly cut about the head with a razor. Michael Hagen, aged thirty-two years, residing at No. 504 Hurst street, badly beaten about the head by some unknown persons. Robert Manley, colored, fifty-five years of age, residing in New Jersey, badly beaten by some unknown person.

—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning one of the officers of the Second district encountered a colored mate running at full speed through the Shippen street market, followed by several men. The policeman took charge of him, and found that he had been severely cut in the face and neck with a sharp cutting instrument. He was taken to the Southwark Hall, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Cantrell. He was then suffered to go to his home in Harmony street. Subsequently it was ascertained that the colored man, who is named Daniel Butler, was charged with cutting and severely wounding Michael Redden, at the restaurant corner of Fifth and Shippen streets, and Sergeant Whalin arrested him and locked him up for a hearing. Butler's story is that he went into the restaurant to procure some refreshments, and found several men at the bar. He was asked to take a drink, but refusing, a glass of whisky was thrown into his eyes; that he then resisted and tried to defend himself, and in the affray Redden was cut. Redden was taken to the Hospital. The matter will undergo an investigation this afternoon at the Central Station.

Domestic Affairs.

—Prince Arthur was nearly struck by lightning at Niagara on Saturday.

—The elections in Mississippi will commence November 30, and end Wednesday, December 1.

—A young man, named George Groff, blew his brains out in Norristown on Saturday.

—A twenty thousand dollar equestrian statue of Major-General McPherson is to be erected in Cincinnati.

—Up to Saturday night 4000 entries had been made for the State Fair, which opens at Harrisburg to-morrow.

—The Schuylkill last night had risen four feet at Reading. The rains were very heavy; estimated at 3½ inches.

—The Israelites of San Francisco have organized a society for the purpose of aiding their brethren to emigrate from Europe.

—J. Halloway Gates, the absconding bookkeeper of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, was arrested in Buffalo on Friday, and held for examination.

—Mrs. Eloisa Hoffman obtained $12,000 damages from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, at Macon, Mo., on Thursday, for injuries received about three years ago.

—The officers of the Tenth National Bank of New York, suspected of locking up gold, are exonerated, an examination of the bank developing nothing wrong in its management.

—Major-General Reynolds, writing from Texas to the President, says that if Hamilton is elected Governor, it will be by Democratic votes, and this will be the defeat of Republicanism in Texas.

—The Assistant Treasurer at New York is instructed to sell $1,000,000 in gold each Tuesday and Friday until November 1, and to purchase $2,000,000 in bonds each Wednesday until the same date.

—The Red Stocking Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, on Saturday vanquished the Eagles of San Francisco, at the latter city. The score, in nine innings, stood—Red Stockings, 35; Eagles, 4.

—The steamship Rattlesnake, from Portland for Philadelphia, which was sunk at Hell Gate on September 23, has been raised by the Submarine Wrecking Company, and was towed to New York on Friday for repairs.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Emperor Napoleon, on Saturday, presided at a Council of Ministers.

—Prince Napoleon returned to Paris on Saturday and was received by the Emperor.

—Spanish Bishops are to be compelled to take the oath to support the new Constitution.

—On Saturday Minister Sickles had a long interview with the Spanish Minister of State.

—The Republicans of Spain are holding meetings in all the larger cities, and openly profess to fear death less than monarchy.

—Before Spain can assert a valid right to Cuba, says the London *Times*, she must refute the assertion that the war in Cuba is carried on in a manner contrary to all principles of humanity.

CONNECTICUT.

More Relics of Sir John Franklin's Expedition —Skeletons of the Men Found.

NORWICH, Sept. 26.—The whaling schooner Cornelia has arrived at New London from Cumberland Inlet, with three men belonging to Dr. C. F. Hall's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Hall is a passenger on board the ship Ansel Gibbs, for New Bedford. He has a number of articles belonging to Sir John Franklin, including some spoons and a chronometer box. He was also successful in finding the skeletons of many of his men, and the remains of several of their boats.

The skeletons and other relics were found at King William's Land. The Cornelia brings an anchor found at the extreme north, marked E. S., 1776, which is supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. Dr. Hall found a native, who claimed to know all about the party. He says the ship was stove, and the crew took to their boats and went ashore, where their provisions wore exhausted and they died from starvation. The ice and snow prevented Dr. Hall from making full explorations, and he will return next summer and still further prosecute the search. The Ansel Gibbs will arrive in a day or two.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 26.—Dr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, with Ebierbing and Tookoolito, two Esquimaux and their daughters, arrived at this port to-day, in the ship Ariel Gibbs, from Repulse Bay, on August 23.

Dr. Hall brings us, among the results of five years' residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regare to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and conclusive proof that some of them even reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party.

The Doctor also brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill-fated band of explorers, and various relics of the explorations. He has prepared a report addressed to his friend Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, which will soon be presented to the public through the press. Dr. Hall proposes next spring to start anew, and push his way journeying to the North Pole.

TEXAS.

The Political Situation from Reynolds' Standpoint.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, Sept. 4, 1869.—To the President of the United States—My Dear General:—After your summer recreation, I have determined to add to your full labors a few words on the political situation in Texas.

You will remember that about the 4th of March last there were present in Washington two delegations of Texans, both claiming to be representatives of the Republican party of Texas. One of these delegations, headed by General E. J. Davis, was appointed by the Constitutional Convention; the other delegation, headed by General A. J. Hamilton, was self-appointed.

Pursuing the policy which I had decided upon in October, 1867, upon my arrival in Austin, of always endeavoring to produce harmony among all classes of Republicans, I declined to permit myself to be identified specifically with either faction, but frankly told their leaders (E. J. Davis and A. J. Hamilton) that I would recommend for office men of both factions who, I was satisfied, would make good officers. The Federal appointments were pretty evenly divided between the two factions, much to my gratification, as I still hoped to see harmony brought about.

The radicals (E. J. Davis wing) charged, while in Washington, that the conservative Republicans (A. J. Hamilton wing) had entered into a coalition with the Democrats of the State to support A. J. Hamilton for Governor, and in turn to be permitted by him, if elected, to exert their influence with the new State Government. I then offered to denounce this coalition to you on the production of satisfactory evidence that it existed. The evidence was not produced. I said nothing on the subject, returned to Texas, and I have endeavored to keep myself well informed on all questions of public interest, and especially those affecting the reconstruction of the State.

I travelled from New Orleans to Galveston with Judge J. H. Bell, who is one of the leading men in the A. J. Hamilton faction. He is an ex-Confederate judge. In conversation about Texas politics, I urged upon Judge Bell that all Republicans should attend the convention that had been called by the radicals to meet at Galveston on the 10th of May, and there to harmonize, bring out their candidates, and cement the party in the State. He emphatically opposed such action. The same course of conduct was pursued by A. J. Hamilton, Governor Pease, Colonel Haynes, and all the leading men of that wing.

The convention met in Galveston on the 10th of May, and, without transacting much business, adjourned to meet in Houston on the 7th of June.

At this last convention E. J. Davis was nominated for Governor. A. J. Hamilton, Pease, Bell, Haynes, Langley, and many other conservative Republicans, were in Houston at this time, but took no part in the proceedings of the convention. I am assured by parties in whom I place reliance, that overtures were made at this convention by the radicals and rejected by the conservatives.

A ticket with A. J. Hamilton for Governor and E. J. Davis for Lieutenant-Governor might have been nominated then and there, and would have produced harmony in the Republican party, but for the persistent opposition of the A. J. Hamilton (conservative) faction.

This convention might have been larger, or another one held but for the same opposition, and to-day the only organized Republican party in Texas is that headed by E. J. Davis.

The conservative action have opposed all organized concert of action in the Republican party. It is believed that the reason for this action is found in the fact that although the Democrats will not openly affiliate with the conservative Republicans, many Democratic papers advocate the election of A. J. Hamilton for Governor. Some of them place his name at the head of their papers; others do not announce his name, but support him.

The conservative Republicans who pretend, especially when in Washington, to stand on the Reconstruction laws of Congress, nevertheless come right to Texas, and in their district conventions nominate men to office who cannot qualify according to these very laws. (Examples are Stribling, of San Antonio, for Congress, and McFarland, of Austin, for State Senate).

They denounce such men as General William T. Clarke, who was nominated for Congress by a convention, but not of A. J. Hamilton men.

No fault has been found with such men as William T. Clarke, whose military and civil records are without blemish. No reason can be given for any Republican to oppose such men as Clarke, unless, to be sure, they are included in the class that A. J. Hamilton has denounced from the stump and called carpet-baggers and scalawags.

The circumstances all considered, I am constrained to believe that the coalition which has been charged as existing between the Conservative or A. J. Hamilton Republicans and the Democrats (generally ex-Rebels), does actually exist.

The platforms of the two wings of the Republican party are precisely the same. The radical wing act out their professions of adherence to the Reconstruction laws of Congress, and present for office men who are qualified under these laws.

The conservative wing frequently nominate men for office who are known to be disqualified under the Reconstruction laws, but who are also known to be acceptable to the Democrats.

The success of the A. J. Hamilton faction, as it will be produced by Democratic votes, will be the defeat of Republicanism in Texas, and will put the State in the hands of the very men who, during the entire period of the Rebellion, exerted every nerve to destroy the Union, and who have uniformly opposed the Reconstruction laws with a persistency worthy of a better cause.

This letter is already too long. Use it as you please. Believe me, very truly, yours,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

SPAIN.

Our Relations with Her Discussed in the Cabinet.

It is now definitely ascertained that Cuban matters were fully discussed by the Cabinet meeting on Friday. No conclusive action was taken, it being thought best to wait a few days and settle upon some action at the next regular meeting.

Minister Sickles did not exceed his instructions. Acting at all times under instructions from Mr. Fish, he presented the Cuban propositions at Madrid, and offered the mediation of the United States. The mediation was accepted, but the Cuban propositions were replaced by a set offered by Spain. They were rejected at once by the Cubans and the original propositions again urged, but Spain has not yet acted upon them. They are still before the Spanish Government, and the trouble lies just in a few words said by Minister Sickles, with full knowledge of Mr. Fish, in reference to the delay. Gen. Sickles' note contained in substance the following: "The mediation of the United States has been kindly accepted by Spain. The American people cannot understand the cause of your delay in acting upon the propositions offered by their Government on behalf of Cuba. Public opinion in the United States may force my Government to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans." This action was decided upon at Cabinet meeting on August 31st, and by reference to my despatch of September 1st, it will be seen stated there that General Sickles was ordered on that day to ask for final action on the Cuban propositions in pursuance of the action of our Cabinet, and the reasons for demanding early action given in the above note were furnished by Mr. Fish, with full knowledge of the administration.

The secret of the noise and hubbub created by General Sickles' note lies in the fact that in Spain the leaders rule the people, while here the people rule the leaders, and Spaniards cannot appreciate the difference in the two forms of government. The boast of the Spanish leaders that 24,000 regular troops must be sent to Cuba is claimed by the Cubans to be a mere dodge to frighten Mr. Fish and test the probability of an alliance of the great powers. They cannot be spared from Spain. The Regency party, the Carlists, the Isabellanuos, and the Republicans must be managed by the strong arm of the government, and a militia cannot be raised that will unite in putting down either party in case of a rise. Spain has lost 75 per cent. of the regular troops sent to Cuba. Last winter, at the beginning of the campaign, she had 27,000 on the island. Even should 24,000 be sent now, she would still have less available force in Cuba at the beginning of this winter campaign than she had last year at the same time. Meantime the rebellion has assumed three times its then proportions, and gains strength daily. By the time of the next Cabinet meeting the smoke will probably have cleared away, and the people of the world will have begun to know the real state of affairs.

Political.

—Candidate Dent, who leads the Confederate Republicans of Mississippi, is represented as being so confident of success that he scarcely anticipates a stubborn contest. He considers that the ticket which he heads combines all the elements of strength; for, as he jocularly says, "the second on the list is a New York lawyer of great ability and popularity; the third is a man of color, who will carry the colored vote; the fourth is an ex-Confederate, who will bring over that element to our side; the fifth is a Federal officer, to counterbalance him, and I myself, according to the testimony of my opponents, am the prince of carpet-baggers, so all carpet-baggers ought to support me."

—Twelve Kentucky Democratic papers oppose the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* proposition to drop the old issues.

—Hon. J. B. Grinnell is to join John Gillaspy, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, in debate during the remainder of the canvass, if the latter consents.

—There is a rumor, probably false, that the Know Nothing party is being revived in Massachusetts, and that the Boston lodges already contain several hundred members.

—Two representatives elect to the Maine State Legislature bear the name of J. Q. Adams. Both are Democrats. One is from Biddeford and the other from Mayfield.

—A Democratic stump speaker in the recent California canvass immortalized himself by asserting that the "Republican party is pledged to give negro suffrage to the African."

—Commissioner Delano and Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, will take the stump in this State during the closing weeks of the campaign.

—It is reported that General Wickham and other prominent Wells Republicans in Virginia denounce the approaching radical convention as factious opposition to the incoming State administration.

—The Minnesota Republicans nominated a Swede for Secretary of State. The candidate, Hans Mattson, was put forward by the Scandinavian Convention, which met a few weeks ago, as their representative man.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:52	MOON RISES	10:04
SUN SETS	5:50	HIGH WATER	7:21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Sept. 11
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 18
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 28
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 29
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 30
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas	Sept. 30
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 2
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Holmes, Havana, Workman & Co.
Schr Alice B., Alley, Chelsea, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr James Veidren, Cavalier, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Roxbury, do.
Schr Oscar F. Hawley, Bayles, Norwich, do.
Schr James Young, Wilson, Boston, do.
Schr S. F. Baker, Brewster, Boston, do.
Schr E. T. Smith, Harvey, Dighton, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr Daniel Pierson, Pierson, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Pleiades, Holt, from Morant Bay, Ja., Sept. 3, with logwood to order—vessel to Warren & Greene. Left schr Fannie A. Bailey, Locke, for New York in 10 days, 24th inst., spoke by signals Br. barque Ursula, from Rio for New York. Passed at Quarantine, a large American barque, name unknown.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Cosmos, Parsons, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Edith Hall, Snow, from Pensacola, with lumber.

Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Senator Grimes, Merrill, 6 days from Portsmouth, N. H., with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Mary Virginia, Hall, 9 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Virginia, Small, 7 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Ira Hiles, Hudson, 3 days from New York, with cement to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Active, Coombs, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Graves, from Boston.
Schr M. Cummings, Smith, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Sussex, Richards, from Newport.
Schr Challenge, Bickmore, from Providence.
Schr L. Carr, Getvvis, from Providence.
Schr M. B. Mahoney, Anderson, from Providence.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Wellfleet, Mass.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 25.—But one barge left for Baltimore, light, to-night.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Dreadnaught; A. H. Griswold; M. Hennessey; D. W. C. Fox; F. H. Parks; Gen. Butler; National; Joseph Lord; and Frank Sheldon, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 27.—The barge James Loughney, with phosphate for Baltimore, left Saturday night. Owen Brady, with coal for Baltimore, will leave this evening. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 25th inst.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 25th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 24th inst.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.

Barque Frederick Gerstacher, Andresen, hence, at Bilboa 6th inst.

Barque Emma Muir, Crosby, hence, at Deal 14th inst., for London.

Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.

Schr Ida Bella, Fischer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 21st inst.

Schr E. Bradley, McMonigle, sailed from Washington, D. C. 24th inst. for Georgetown, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 23d inst.

Schr J. B Meyers, Ellwood, hence, at Richmond 24th instant.

Schr Alex. Young, Townsend, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 23d inst.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Brewer, hence, at Norfolk 23d inst.

Schr John Jones, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 23d inst.

Schr Richard Law, Worth, hence, at Stonington 24th instant.

Schrs Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, from Portland for Philadelphia, and James Martin, Baker, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 23d inst.

Schr Abbie Burnley, Bearse, hence for Boston, at Newport, P. M. 22d inst.

Schrs Frank and Ellen, Whitaker; Sarah Cullen, Madden; and Addie Cullen, Nickerson, for Boston; Franconia, Phillips, for Portsmouth; Hiawatha, Lee, for Newburyport; Northern Light, Harper, for Rockland; Jas. Benedict, Haley, for Taunton, all for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

Schr John McDevitt, Jackson, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a second-class iron can buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, has been placed to mark the wreck of the ship Ann Eliza, sunk in three fathoms water, about a mile to the eastward of Smith's Island, Virginia. Cape Charles Lighthouse bearing S.W. by W. ½ W., distant 4½ miles; Cape Henry Lighthouse bearing S.W. by S., distant 16 miles. The buoy bears E. S.E. from the wreck, distant about 75 yards, and though the color of it indicates a channel way on either side, vessels should not pass to the westward of the buoy.

Also, that the second-class iron can buoy, painted with black and white perpendicular stripes, which disappeared from its position ("Upper Shoal Water," off Sewell's Point, Va.), in Elizabeth river, on or about the 20th inst., has been replaced.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

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No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
267,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	267,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,095,604 26.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,498 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,173 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 0
Cash in bank	$116,150 08
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
	$1,647,397 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua F. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279 22.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
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3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

SPAIN, CUBA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

The European journals continue to display deep interest in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain. They are perpetually looking forward to the time when this nation will become seriously involved in the great and petty squabbles which continually distract Europe, and they seem incapable of understanding our continued adherence to the policy established by Washington of non-intervention in the affairs of the Old World. The Cuban insurrection is an American rather than a European question, in one of the most important aspects, and our Government has very properly shown that it was not indifferent to the fate of an island so close to the shores of the great republic. And yet even the close proximity of Cuba, and the strength of her claims to friendly aid, have not induced our national authorities to relax the neutrality laws in her favor or to take any steps at Madrid which were not in reality designed to promote the interests of both parties to the Cuban conflict. America sympathizes with every nation struggling against tyranny, but she never interferes actively in behalf of any oppressed nationality; and while this policy seems selfish and cold, it has always heretofore been essential for our own safety; for the countries which have undertaken to play the part of knight-errant liberators have rarely failed to lose in such struggles their own prosperity and liberty. Bearing in mind these well-settled principles of action, the present administration has gone just as far and no farther, in its negotiations with Spain, than the circumstances demanded. American mediation has been offered and conditionally accepted; but instead of saying yes or no to the propositions authorized by the Cuban insurgents, the Spanish government submitted new proposals which the leaders of the revolt refused to entertain; whereupon the American Minister at Madrid again asked for a serious consideration of his original proposition, and at the same time declared that if this delay continued public opinion would compel the authorities of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans. The full text of the correspondence has not yet been published, and some of the European journals allege that General Sickles used language in communicating this idea which was tantamount to a threat. As he is not by any means a well-trained diplomatist, it is not improbable that his language was not especially guarded and careful, and that he unnecessarily aroused the haughty pride of those whom he addressed, for Spaniards are quite as averse as Americans to tame submission to a menace. But since the first ebullitions of anger have died away, the Spanish statesmen no doubt understand that Sickles had no authority to deliberately insult them, and that the whole subject may and should be considered on its merits, instead of being rashly decided in a fit of passion. They have so many difficulties to contend with now, that they may well pause before they raise up new enemies. Spain is distracted by the intrigues of the reactionary Bourbons on the one hand, and the vigorous agitations in favor of a republic on the other. If many more troops are sent from Spain to Cuba, there is great danger that the present authorities will be unable to maintain their ascendancy at home, and if frequent reinforcements are not despatched the revolutionists will steadily gain ground, for it is alleged that seventy-five per cent. of the Spanish regulars sent to Cuba heretofore have been lost in battle or by disease. Under these circumstances, it is prejudice and the aversion of the proud Spaniards to a voluntary surrender of the last of their long catalogue of American possessions, rather than reason, which make Serrano and his associates hesitate about the acceptance of the terms offered by our Government on behalf of the revolutionists. Our administration has really performed a friendly act for both parties, the only thing open to dispute is whether our Minister has performed the part of a peacemaker in a discreet manner; but even if Sickles has used a few ill-chosen words, the Spanish Government will be guided in its final decision on the present complication by its mature opinion on the relative danger of a defiance of Spanish sentiment on the question of the surrender of Cuba, on the one hand, and the danger of a persistence in a desperate and exhausting foreign war, when all its energies and resources are needed at home, on the other.

THE SITUATION IN TEXAS.

The letter of General Reynolds, who has command in Texas, affords a clear and impartial insight into the political situation in that State. He shows conclusively that "Jack" Hamilton is still the unscrupulous demagogue that the Democratic press of the whole country declared him to be until he engaged in his present effort to break up the Republican party in the State for the sake of advancing his own personal interests. As General Reynolds says, "the platforms of the two wings of the Republican party are precisely the same." There does not appear to be even any side issue on the suffrage and amnesty question, as was the case in Virginia and Tennessee; and the only diverging point between the two factions would seem to be the desire of the Davis or radical branch to comply strictly with the terms of the reconstruction laws, by presenting as candidates for office men who are qualified under these laws, while the so-called conservatives, under the lead of Hamilton, crowd their tickets with men who are disqualified. Before the breach became as wide as it now is, the friends of Davis endeavored to prevent it, and for the sake of harmony offered to accept of Hamilton as the candidate for Governor, provided Davis were placed on the ticket as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. As General Reynolds clearly shows, all these proffers of peace were rejected, and upon Hamilton and his followers must rest the responsibility for the split. There is every reason to believe that the success of Hamilton will be brought about, if at all, through the instrumentality of Democratic votes, and that his election will result in turning over the State Government to the unrepentant and unreconstructed Rebels. In this view of the case, it becomes the duty of the administration to lend a helping hand to the true Republican party of Texas.

General Jordan has offered to surrender his whole filibustering command to Captain-General De Rodas, in return for a stipulated sum. But De Rodas, with true Spanish virtue, indignantly refuses to become a party to such a disgraceful bargain. Such, at least, is the startling story that the Spanish censor at Havana suffers the Cuba cable to tell. It is about on a par with the recent official publication in the *Diario* of the losses of the two high contending parties since the 13th of October, 1868. The Spanish loss footed up a beggarly regiment of 1073 men, while the patriots and filibusters had suffered to the extent of 38,642, of whom full 14,691 were actually dead and buried!

Startling News greets us from the New Dominion. A tremendous thunderstorm visited a portion of her British Majesty's domain on Saturday, and a stray and reckless thunderbolt had the audacity to barely miss the head of the royal carpet-bagger who is now straggling about the Dominion. We can imagine the consternation and indignation of the members of "the Queen's Own," but to realize it fully a visit to Canada would be necessary.

A GRAND RAILROAD CONTEST.

THE RACE TO THE PACIFIC—FOUR RIVAL RAILROAD LINES—HOW FAST TIME IS MADE AND BY WHOM—HOW THE COMPANIES ARE MANAGED—SWORN STATEMENTS OF THEIR OFFICERS.

The rivalry between the four great Trunk Railway lines of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland has reached a crisis worthy of public attention. The "common point" for the departure of westward-bound trains is New York city, and from that place four different locomotives, like nimble racers, plunge towards the setting sun. One of them crosses the central part of the State of New York; another (the Erie) follows the northern boundary of Pennsylvania; another (the Pennsylvania) strikes boldly across our Allegheny Mountains; and still another (the Baltimore and Ohio) glides through the Cheat river wilderness in Maryland. As New York is the common place of departure, so Chicago and St. Louis are the common places of arrival, and the efforts to reach these points "on time" are the struggles of iron giants. There is reality as well as romance in this contest. The "heats" of the engines (to use a sporting phrase) average about thirty miles in length, and they not unfrequently run forty miles without any stoppage except for wood and water. Conductors, engineers, and brakesmen are, like Othello, "perplex'd in the extreme," and the reality of the contest consists in the hard work accomplished by the companies and their executive officers. The romance of the matter is the fact that the traveller appears almost endowed with wings. When a man can eat his supper in New York and his breakfast in Pittsburg (as is now the case), there seems little more to desire. In a single night's dream he can span nearly five hundred miles!!

The cause of this rapid running, and of the struggle between the companies, was the opening of the Union Pacific Railway to California. The man who is destined for the shores of the Pacific does not want to loiter between the Atlantic and the great prairies. The four trunk lines realized this fact, and forthwith arranged "schedules," between New York and Chicago, which put them all "on their metal." Now it is an easy thing to make a schedule, but it is sometimes a hard thing to keep it, and this is where the great victory which the Pennsylvania Railroad has gained is apparent. *It makes its advertised time!* And this is where its three competitors show their weakness. They strain every nerve, and yet *miss their connections.* There is a reason for this, as there is for everything else in the world, and the reason simply is, that the Pennsylvania trains have the shortest distance to run, as will be seen by the following table showing the number of miles from New York to Chicago by the different routes pursued by the respective companies. These figures are stern, hard Gradgrind facts:—

NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

Pennsylvania route	912 miles
New York Central route	961 miles
Erie route	958 miles
Baltimore and Ohio route	1016 miles

With this advantage of forty-six miles in favor of our own road, the opposing companies under any possible state of affairs, are sure to be beaten. But just now they are struggling desperately, the New York Central and the Erie being the most exercised. The Central has the better track, but the Erie has the shorter line. Their schedule time is necessarily so fast that when they are delayed from any cause and then endeavor "to make up time," their speed is tremendous. They are taxed to the extent of their capacity. Meanwhile the Pennsylvania, with its heavy rails (well joined), stone ballast, and short route could easily *make quicker time than at present.* It is not only master of the situation in this respect, but in another, viz., that it controls the whole route between Philadelphia and Chicago, and works in the most perfect sympathy with the first-class line between this city and New York. It need consult nobody about its business, while the other competing routes are formed of fragmentary companies which cannot act without the consent of each other.

It is time, in fact, that the public had a better appreciation of the magnificent enterprise of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Perhaps not five men in a hundred know that it will in a short time control a new and independent route (the shortest of any) direct to Omaha. In its present position it controls rails from Rochester on the North to Chicago and St. Louis in the West and Louisville on the South. It has made aggressive warfare on the other routes by tapping their own cities. Its cars leave Jersey City and Baltimore three times daily for the West, and take freight and passengers direct from the clutches of the rival corporations. In the language of a Quaker gentleman who made a thorough investigation of the financial affairs of the company, "Its enterprise is wonderful, and thee can form no idea of the foresight of its managers."

But one of the objects of this article was to compare the three Great Trunk lines, not by mere *ex parte* statements, but by the sworn statements of their own officers. These sworn statements have been made to the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, and are now before us. They are tabulated a in form to show the reader all the points at a glance:—

LENGTH AND COST.

Pennsylvania	354 9-10 miles	cost	$29,761,532
Erie	459	"	56,436,606
New York Central	297¾	"	36,607,096

DOUBLE TRACK.

Pennsylvania	352 9-10 miles.
Erie	371 "
New York Central	429½ "

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS (FIRST CLASS.)

Pennsylvania	434	engines and	168 cars
Erie	362	" "	187 "
New York Central	292	" "	205 "

FREIGHT CARS.

Pennsylvania	5490
Erie	6040
New York Central	5118

INDEBTEDNESS.

Pennsylvania, $14,915,568 funded and $50,000 floating.
Erie, $25,398,800 funded and $4,893,735 floating.
New York Central, $11,458,904 funded and no floating debt.

STOCK ACTUALLY SUBSCRIBED AND PAID IN.

Pennsylvania	$27,070,762
Erie	46,502,210
New York Central	28,780,000

EARNINGS IN 1868.

Pennsylvania	$17,233,497
Erie	14,376,872
New York Central	14,581,393

EXPENSES IN 1868.

Pennsylvania	$11,860,983
Erie	14,354,200
New York Central	12,478,226

ACCIDENTS IN 1868.

Pennsylvania—66 killed and 207 injured.
Erie—104 killed and 157 injured.
New York Central—42 killed and 48 injured.

AVERAGE RATES OF SPEED (PASSENGER).

Pennsylvania—25 miles per hour.
Erie—30 miles per hour.
New York Central—30 miles per hour.

PASSENGERS CARRIED IN 1868.

Pennsylvania	3,747,173
Erie	2,194,848
New York Central	3,679,318

TONNAGE IN 1868.

Pennsylvania	4,722,015 tons,
Erie	3,908,243 "
New York Central	1,846,599 "

SELLING RATES OF STOCK (SEPT. 20, 1869.)

Pennsylvania—$56½ for $50 par.
Erie—$39½ for $50 par.
New York Central—$201⅞ for $50 par.

INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.
Erie, 7 per cent.
New York Central, 6 17-100 per cent.

DIVIDENDS IN 1868.

Pennsylvania, 13 per cent. (10 per cent. cash and 3 per cent. stock).
Erie, none.
New York Central, 7 per cent. (cash).

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE ABOVE.

First. That the Pennsylvania Railroad has built a road *over a mountain range*, at less cost than either of the two other companies have built one *along river valleys.*

Second. That the *annual receipts* bear a better proportion to the *annual expenses* than those of either of the other companies.

Third. That the Pennsylvania *carries more passengers, has a greater tonnage*, and *pays better dividends* than either of the other companies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

ORDER No. 3.

I. Members will assemble at Headquarters,

MONDAY, September 27, 1869,

at 7 o'clock P. M., for Parade, and to attend the grand Republican rally at BROAD and CHESNUT Streets.

II. Equipments can be had at the Hall day and evening.

III. Members are urged to return all torches belonging to the Club.

By order of

GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals. 1t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

ORDER No. 4.

Members will assemble at Headquarters on

TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 1869,

at 7 o'clock, sharp, for Parade, and to attend the Mass Meeting at Broad street and Girard avenue.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals. 9 27 2t

☞ ATTENTION, TANNERS!

The TANNERS will attend promptly, sharp seven o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, September 28th, at PARSONS' HOTEL, to attend meeting at Court House.

By Order of Committee.

JACOB STANGER, Marshal.

CALVIN T. LYNCH, MILTON COPERTHWART, } Adjutants. 9 27 2t

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—Some *Fool* or *Knave* has posted my name as a candidate for Select Council. For more than forty years I have resided in this city, but have never been a candidate for office. W. W. BURNELL, the Gas-Copperhead candidate, has in less than half that time been *forty times* a candidate.
9 27 3t THOMAS W. PRICE.

CLOTHING.

EQUINOCTIAL.

The Windows of Heaven are Opened!

AND SO ARE THE DOORS

OF THE

GREAT BROWN HALL.

FALL IN! GENTLEMEN!

FALL OPENING! WIDE OPEN!
OPEN COUNTENANCES OF DELIGHTED BOYS!
OPEN PURSES OF BENIGNANT PARENTS!
OPEN! OPEN! OPEN!
A FINE OPENING

Is presented to gentlemen and their boys to rig themselves from top to toe, in our elegant Fall Clothing. The cheapest in Christendom.

Goods made in this country.
Goods of foreign importation.
Goods of the finest quality.
Goods of the choicest manufacture.

We give the closest attention to keeping up our Custom Department.

The best Clothes in town,
Now ready for you, gentlemen,
Or ready to be made to order,
According to your measure.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS have been appointed to COLLECT PERSONAL TAXES from citizens whose names are on the regular assessment lists.

FIRST WARD.

CHARLES SMITH, South Broad and Yellowhouse road, for the 1st Division.
JOHN S. GREGG, No. 508 Wharton street, for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 10th Divisions.
GEORGE POWER, No. 1304 South Seventh street, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Divisions.

SECOND WARD.

Alderman H. COLLINS, No. 710 Carpenter street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 12th Divisions.
JAMES CROSSIN, S. E. corner of Ninth and Christian streets, for the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Divisions.

THIRD WARD.

Alderman F. A. DEVITT, No. 827 South Fifth street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Divisions.
Alderman R. McCLOSKEY, No. 755 South Seventh street, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Divisions.

FOURTH WARD.

Alderman GEORGE MOORE, No. 712 South Fourth street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th Divisions.
Alderman WILLIAM McMULLIN, No. 732 South Eighth street, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Divisions.

FIFTH WARD.

JAMES McSHANE, No. 502 S. Fifth street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions.
Alderman W. W. DOUGHERTY, No. 406 Walnut street, for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions.

SIXTH WARD.

Alderman E. WILLIAMS, No. 420 Race street.

SEVENTH WARD.

Alderman WILLIAM BOLSHAW, No. 420 S. Tenth street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Divisions.
H. McILHENNY, No. 518 S. Eighteenth street, for the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Divisions.
HUBERT RIDDLE, No. 518 South Eighteenth street, for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Divisions.

EIGHTH WARD.

JAMES FLAHERTY, S. E. corner Eleventh and Locust streets, for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions.
J. J. LONGHERRY, No. 272 S. Twentieth street, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Divisions.

NINTH WARD.

WM. F. MOONEY, No. 26 S. Twelfth street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions.
JAMES SHAUGHNEY, Jr., No. 41 S. Seventeenth street, for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions.

TENTH WARD.

WM. KENDALL, S. W. corner Eleventh and Cherry, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Divisions.
JOHN McGUFFIN, No. 1733 Race street, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Divisions.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Alderman JOHN H. CAHILL, No. 403 N. THIRD street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions.
JOHN CAHILL, at Alderman Becker's office, No. 141 Brown street, for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions.

TWELFTH WARD.

Alderman PETER HAY, No. 235 N. Sixth street, for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions.
HENRY J. DRYSDLE, N. E. corner Fourth and Coates streets, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Divisions.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

HENRY WAGNER, N. E. corner Callowhill and Rugan, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions.
GEORGE MEGEE, Jr., N. E. corner Seventh and Coates, for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions.
SAMUEL VANSTAVOREN, No. 1131 Ridge avenue, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions.
WM. EVANS, No. 1367 Ridge avenue, for the 6th 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Divisions.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, No. 1529 Callowhill, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 14th, and 15th Divisions.
E. B. McCORMICK, No. 1910 Buttonwood, for the 5th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 17th Divisions.
WM. J. MURRAY, No. 2317 Spring Garden, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 16th, and 19th Divisions.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

H. KINNEY, at Alderman Riddle's, No. 1131 North Third.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Alderman JOHN DEVLIN, No. 1251 N. Second street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Divisions.
JAMES CLARKE, S. W. corner Fourth and Master, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Divisions.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

JOSEPH RITERSON, No. 1309 Marlborough street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th Divisions.
JOHN POWELL, No. 309 Richmond street, for the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Divisions.

NINETEENTH WARD.

THOMAS H. FLOOD, at H. Runl's, Frankford road, above York, for the 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 14th Divisions.
STUART FIELD, No. 2052 N. Fifth street, for the 1st, 7th, 9th, 11th, and 13th Divisions.
EDWARD BUCKLEY, No. 511 Otis street, for the 4th, 8th, 10th, and 12th Divisions.

TWENTIETH WARD.

P. CUMMINGS, at Alderman Allison's, Eleventh and Girard avenue, for the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions.
C. PULLINGER, N. W. Corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets, for the 3d, 7th, 11th 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, and 19th Divisions.
JOHN S. PAINTER, S. W. Corner Fifteenth and Thompson streets, for the 8th, 15th, and 16th Divisions.
JOHN M. LARKIN, N. E. Corner of Girard and Ridge avenues, for the 9th, 10th, 17th, and 20th Divisions.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Alderman J. B. GIBSON, Manayunk, for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions.
WILLIAM LESTER, Shoesmith's Hotel, Main street, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 6th Divisions.
JOHN RITTENHOUSE, Roxborough, for the 7th and 8th Divisions.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

ELI RORER, Branchtown Hotel, for the 1st and 2d Divisions.
C. M. HOCKER, Jr., Railroad Hotel, adjoining Depot, for the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 10th Divisions.
ANDREW GODFREY, Germantown avenue and Carpenter street, for the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th Divisions.
HENRY C. READER, Chesnut Hill, for the 8th Division.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

FREDERICK GERKER, Holmesburg, for the 1st Division.
Alderman JOHN LINGERMAN, Smithfield, for the 3d Division.
ALFRED GENTRY, Frankford, for the 2d, 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions.
E. L. BENDER, Seven Stars Hotel, Frankford, for the 4th, 5th, 9th, and 10th Divisions.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

JOHN CHASE, No. 17 State street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 14th Divisions.
Alderman THOMAS H. CLARKE, Lancaster avenue, above Forty first, for the 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Divisions.
WILLIAM COOPER, Hestonville, for the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Divisions.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

RUDOLPH BOCKIUS, No. 2360 Frankford road, for the 2d, 3d, 5th, and 7th Divisions.
CHARLES F. JONES, Rising Sun, for the 1st and 8th Divisions.
Alderman McDONALD, No. 1508 Richmond street, for the 4th and 6th Divisions.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

JAMES PEOPLES, Seventeenth and Carpenter, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 12th Divisions.
THOMAS MAGEE, northwest corner of Twenty-first and Catharine, for the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Divisions.
JOHNSON MAJOR, No. 724 South Broad, for the 4th, 6th, 12th, 14th, and 15th Divisions.
JOHN J. GALLAGHER, Seventeenth and Carpenter streets, for the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Divisions.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

R. PHILIP DONAHUE, No. 2320 Market street, for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th Divisions.
WILLIAM SMILEY, Fifty-first street and Darby road, for the 5th and 7th Divisions.
GEORGE DANENHOWER, Darby Road, near Blue Bell, for the 8th Division.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

JAMES NAULTY, east side Broad, below Dauphin, for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions.
E. A. DRESSLER, Sixteenth and Venango, for the 4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions.
THOMAS DELLAHAUNTY, Ridge road, opposite Laurel Hill, for the 7th and 8th Divisions.
JAMES M. DAVIS, Broad and Tioga streets, for the 4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
9 27 Receiver of Taxes.

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of TWO PER CENT. will be added to all city taxes unpaid after October 1.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
9 25 5t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ LEGAL PAPERS LOST.—THE finder of a package of Legal Papers in a yellow envelope, endorsed "Jonas Miller and W. B. Miller, ads. John S. Morton," etc., supposed to have been left in one of the West Jersey ferry-boats, on Friday last, will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the office of A. BROWNING, No. 127 MARKET Street, Camden, N. J.
Dated Sept. 27, 1869. 1t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED

NEAPOLITAN ICES,

The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.
The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid

ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES

Are kept constantly on hand.

F. J. ALLEGRETTI,
No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND

GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

3 5 fmw1 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,

No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

9 18 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers and Retailers of

CARPETINGS

Of every description.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.

1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,

Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,

All the newest styles.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

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No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

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9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

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AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
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BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

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OF

CARPETINGS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

CARPETINGS

AND

OIL CLOTHS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,

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DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

MARVIN'S

Patent Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

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NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have now possession of the entire premises

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS

All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf4p

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The First Shower of Leaves

has begun. The foliage of the equinox loosens and drops. Now come the hours when lights gleam inside the cabins of ferry-boats, and the walk or ride home from business is performed in the damp dusk of the evening; when the last winds of summer ramble and mourn through the melancholy streets with sounds like showers of shifting sand. Now approach the days of alternate romance and mugginess, when the fruity saporosity of summer yet lingers in the mouth of memory, which is yet dismally expectant of the pending hour when fruit and flower shall fall. Not far off glimmers the gaunt season when crisp cold days shall suddenly be shut in with nipping darkness, and parallel rows of street-lamps shall flicker frostily ere 5 o'clock P. M. be told; when cars and stages shall be "doubled up," and the unravellable web of railroad tracks shall be swathed in winter's freezing wool; when city and suburb shall alike be disrupted as with earthquakes of snow and volcanoes of ice, and the blocked-up pedestrian shall remember green leaves and sigh. Stunned and shattered lies the summer like an exquisite youth broken and bleeding in the hands of a giant. Closed be the watering-place where the tender fashions of the warmer weather give up the ghost, and exhale themselves away. Down the street in which I write charges the wind right and left among the trees like misfortune making a dash at envied prosperity. The ouzz of the many worlds within this world comes to my ear, and its burden is, not of the past, but of the crowded interests packed in the budget of 1869-70.

The Nine Muses

at the Somerville Art Gallery attract a greater number of fashionable visitors than any other pictures which have been exhibited there for a long time. Why? Because, as I before hinted, every one is anxious to know which is which. A blessed few are supposed to be in the ring, and each of these few forms a nucleus around whom circumferences of fashion-mongers extend themselves. I have before explained that, under the disguise of Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Terpsichore, Melpomene, Erato, Polyphymnia, Urania, and Calliope, the Nine Muses in question, as many celebrated American beauties were meant to be represented; that Mr. Fagnani's pictures, in short, were nothing more nor less than portraits with classical names attached, and painted in that innocently voluptuous undress which distinguished those graceful frauds, the goddesses. Consequently, society has been piqued to discover the clue. It was at first supposed that one of the muses, Euterpe, was meant to indicate a once celebrated Philadelphia belle, now *passee*, who has been variously spoken of as the woman with the belladonna eyes, and the lady with the arsenic complexion, from her notorious addiction to Fowler's solution and another noted specific from which *atropia* is not absent. But it is now certain that the suspicion was incorrect, and that it is a New York young lady who is thus mythologically prefigured. To be brief, Mr. Fagnani has dished up American female beauty in the following order:—Clio, Mrs. William M. Johnson; Euterpe, Miss Minnie Parker; Thalia, Miss Nellie Smythe; Terpsichore, Mrs. George Ronalds; Polyphymnia, Mrs. General Barlow; Urania, Miss Blodgett, each of these six ladies being a resident of this city. Of the remaining three, Mrs. De Luca (Melpomene) is from New Orleans; Miss Kitty Sullivant (Erato) from Ohio, and Miss Wadsworth (Calliope) from the city of Genesee.

$50,000 Worth of Clubbing.

This is a suit brought by a German society of this city against a roundsman named Charles C. Buddington, charged with having, on the 27th of last August, clubbed to death a poor German emigrant named Jacob Burkel. The wretched *emigre* was so artistically dealt with that his occipital bones were reduced to gelatine and himself refined into a corpse. After he was dead and buried his murderer expected to escape, but the German society instituted a civil action for $50,000 damages. Buddington was arrested on a warrant of the Coroner, but was released on bail. On Saturday an order of arrest was granted by Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court, fixing bail at $20,000. The man Buddington was no doubt an accomplished clubbist. Had he had a club in his foot as well as in his hand, he could scarcely have executed his purpose more demoniacally.

Carlotta Patti's

appearance on Saturday evening at Steinway Hall was a success in every sense of the word. I have alluded to the enormous puffery which preceded it, and have only to repeat that the character of the wire-pulling set at work was of the most glaring and cheeky description, entirely too much so when one considers the vast merit of the cantatrice. Since she was last here Carlotta Patti has improved her gifts both of *physique* and voice. She has that sort of continental *embonpoint* which, by a pleasant fiction, is presumed to be acquirable only by *prime donne* who dine at imperial tables, and drive with their own hands equipages valued at ever so many thousand francs, who lead a sort of buttered rose-leaf sort of existence, and for whom the milk in the cocoanut of life is not milk but cream. Her voice too, is very greatly improved, the upper notes having entirely lost the tendency to a scream which once characterized them. Her selections were in the best taste. They were the "Luce di Quest Anima," from *Linda*, in which she touched G with silvery facility, the Bolero from the *Sicilian Vespers*, Benedict's *Carnival of Vedice*, in which she reached the high E clear, and held it with a melodious pertinacity that was almost painful, the celebrated French "Laughing Song," and finally Gounod's "Ave Maria." She completely magnetized the immense audience, and upon her last recall carried away with her a small hot-house, and remaining for some moments bowing in response to applause which lasted long enough for her to have had her tin-type taken several times over.

That

Lothario of the "Independent,"

Theodore Tilden, was yesterday morning expected to escort the celebrated colored woman, Sojourner Truth, to Plymouth Church. She has been stopping at his house, and having a desire to hear Mr. Beecher, Brother Tilden offered his services. I went, therefore, yesterday morning, for the purpose of seeing the sight. But if Tilden was there, I didn't see him, and didn't hear of him. But I heard Beecher, and that was better. ALI BABI.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

At Merchantville, N. J., Saturday, 25th—"Up with the Flag, and Down with the Ring"—Large and Enthusiastic Republican Meeting.

My Friends and Fellow-Republicans—There may have been times when the people of Camden county did not desire to hear me, but there never was a time when I was either afraid or ashamed to face my constituents or my friends, and to give them a faithful account of the manner in which I had discharged the public trust confided in me. There was a time when, though true to the essential principles of my party—true "through much tribulation," when I bowed before the storm which was created against me by design—bowed to a manufactured public opinion only to come forth, in the confidence of true men, with every faculty alive, without hatred to any, and with a soul burning with love towards my fellow-men.

And to-night, as I stand here surrounded by these brave young hearts, who, unsought by me, and even unknown to me, sprung to my side, rich in the vigor of a stainless youth, and far richer in that enthusiasm of humanity—"the eternal child that never grows any older"—here and now as I thank with a full heart all who so nobly and so unselfishly support me, I make haste to say that this contest has no foundation in any private griefs I have to assuage, for I have none. I have no quarrel with any United States Senator, nor has such an one any quarrel with me, but for my foes I have nothing but words of courtesy and kindliness, whether they be in prosperity or adversity.

But there are those against whom, for the good of the Commonwealth, I do complain. I mean that small but needy and greedy army of postmasters, collectors, and assessors, who think the chief end of man in politics is—

1st. Get into office!
2d. Stay in office!
3d. Keep everybody else out of office!

James Buchanan earned and deserved the derision and contempt of the nation because he sought to dictate to the American people his successor as President of the United States.

Nor did the people regard it as any palliation because he pretended patriotism as the motive power for this action. As I understand the highest glory of an American citizen, it is in this: that while he seeks to command nobody, he is the servant of none. As I understand the laws that control the Government service, a collector of the revenue has legitimate duties enough to perform in collecting taxes levied by the assessor; but under the new regime which obtains in Camden county a collector's first duty is to use the power of his office, by intimidation and treachery, in packing delegates to a county convention. Such a man is a "collector of delegates," and ought to be removed.

If the Postmaster-General has issued any orders permitting the Camden Postmaster to write malicious and half-spelled orders to a village Postmaster to defeat one Republican and to pack a delegation for another, it is high time the people were officially informed of such action. Thaddeus Stevens charged, on the floor of Congress, that it was misdemeanor in office in Secretary McCulloch in removing men from office because they differed with the administration on questions of policy. How much more is it misdemeanor in office for an officer of the Government to use his official power to strike down true men whose only offence is that they never made any investments in infidelity to freedom and were always true to the Republican cause!

The people cry out against this insolence and tyranny in office. It has earned their execration and contempt. They will no longer permit it, and by the grace of God, and with the help of the ballot, imbecility and avarice and meanness in office shall go out and give place to those who toil the most and think the most and act the noblest for the Republican cause. We feel the force of the poet's words:—

"Stick to thy aim,
The crow-bar only breaks the bull-dog's grip.
Small as it is, the *jaw that never yields*
Drags down the bellowing monarch of the fields."

Is there no office holder's timber in Camden county outside of that very respectable clique, that self-elected aristocracy of office holders?

The eager candidate who wants to dress in the purple of a State Senator for three years longer—where was he when our dying soldiers beside the Chickamauga were expiring in their dying agony, 'My God! My God, why hast *Thou* forsaken me." Where was he?

Basking beneath the smiling skies of Egypt, and gazing upon the pyramids where Napoleon had said, "Soldiers, forty centuries look down on you." He was reading what the Druggist of the century has written in mimic blazonry over the same pyramid, "*Try Helmbold's Buchu.*"

If that is a sure and sufficient test of greatness and capacity, let us clothe him in the Senatorial purple again, and cry *Io Triumphe.*

As for me, I am content in any event.

"Full well I know the strength of destiny,
Until my *work* is done I cannot die,
And then I would not live."

Deep in the hearts of the people slumber sentiments of honor and of justice; and as there is no place of rewards or punishments outside of this life for political parties, let them fear the retributive justice that comes in this world. Judged by the office-holders' standard, Republicanism would soon crumble into decay, if not sooner trampled into the dust by an indignant people; but fortunately for us, the great vitalizing force that maketh alive in this campaign is the fifteenth amendment.

I voted from my place in the Senate for the thirteenth amendment, and saved the fourteenth amendment by my casting vote, and now, living or dying, in victory or in defeat, I am for the fifteenth amendment now and forever; till it becomes graven upon our Constitution an integral part of the organic law under which we live. But, my friends, I have already detained you too long. In no other way can we better show our fidelity to freedom, our faith in the essential principles of Republicanism, than by striking at the empty pretensions of men who, without merit or brains, grasp at the supreme power. *We will conquer a peace.*

"My flag is *white* because 't is pure,
And not because my soul is weak."

The forces go with the virtues. The liberty of all, limited by the like liberty of each, is our postulate. What is wrong in morals is wrong in politics; and we stand by the poet's words:—

"Truth dwells with wisdom; makes the face to shine:
Leads on to honor; is to God allied;
And oh, in thy trial hour, whate'er befall,
Trust her with firm faith—the all in all."

CITY ITEMS.

FALL CLOTHING — MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'— *Ready-made and made to order. New Styles of Goods being daily received, a fine assortment now in store, both Ready-made and in the Piece for making to order.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN { *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

FULL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
NOW COMPLETE, AT
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

SUNNYSIDE! SUNNYSIDE!—
We claim the following among our improvements:—
1. It is so constructed that ONE-THIRD MORE OF THE RADIATING SURFACE EXTENDS INTO THE ROOM, giving that much more additional heat without extra fuel.
2. It is the only WARM AIR FIREPLACE HEATER in the market. Like the regular built cellar Heater, it loses no heat, but confines it all to its legitimate purposes.
3. The fuel magazine is DOUBLE the usual size, extending from the fire-box to the top of the stove, with capacity for twenty-four hours' supply of coal.
4. The patent DOUBLE COVER FOR COAL MAGAZINE consumes the gas, prevents escape of gas into the room, and makes it impossible for any puffings or explosions to occur. This is an advantage possessed by no other fireplace stove in the market.
5. There are THREE AIR CHAMBERS, wherein a brisk circulation is kept up, drawing the cold air in the room through heated flues INTO A LARGE HOT AIR RESERVOIR, at the back of the stove.
6. No side-pipes are used, as the air is heated in a RESERVOIR HAVING DOUBLE RADIATING FLUES AND DOUBLE BACK, supplying large quantities of hot air, without waste of heat or fuel.
7. The SUNNYSIDE utilizes the waste heat so thoroughly that we frequently heat an adjoining room on the first, besides heating the rooms in the second and third stories.
8. A damper on the top of the stove, connected with the hot-air flues, CONTROLS THE QUANTITY OF HOT AIR REQUIRED for the USE OF EITHER THE UPPER OR LOWER ROOMS. All other fireplace stoves are very inconvenient in this respect.
9. The Grate is self-cleaning, and NO DUST CAN ESCAPE while shaking it.
10. All parts of this stove are made from the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner, ALL UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE PATENTEE.
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 233 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

READY!

OUR STOCK BEING "OPENED,"

We will commence our

GREAT FALL SALE

OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

MERCHANT TAILORING GOODS,

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' WEAR,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

TO-DAY (Monday), SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

We have provided for and have determined to have a very great increase of trade this season, and to this end we have left nothing undone. Our old customers will find greater satisfaction than ever before in dealing with us, and new customers will find we have the

LOWEST PRICES,

LARGEST STOCK,

BEST WORKMANSHIP,

ALL NEW STYLES, FASHIONABLE CUTS,

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,

BEST HOME MANUFACTURES,

RICH MATERIALS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

AT

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

NOTE.—*We heartily wish the public generally would examine the "Scale of Prices" we have adopted this fall. It is lower than ever before, and such as cannot be approached by other houses not enjoying our facilities and large business.*

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

NOW IS THE TIME to repair the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with September. The vitality that has been oozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced, as a preparative to the cold season which makes such disastrous havoc with relaxed and untoned systems. The reserve of vigor with which the stoutest man commences the summer campaign is drained out of him at its close, and unless by some means he acquires a new stock of vital energy wherewith to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-juices are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perilous is the condition of the weak and ailing! Their reason must suggest to them, more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for *invigoration*, and the world having decided, after an experience of almost a quarter of a century, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS embrace such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alterative preparation in existence, the importance of resorting to that great RENOVATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season, is as obvious as the light of day. Let all who desire to escape an attack of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, hypochondria, or any other of the diseases of which the fall season is the prolific parent, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and restorative.

MARRIED.

CARISS—HORRECKS.—At the Bible Christian Church, by Rev. William Taylor, on Thursday evening, September 23, WILLIAM CARISS, JR., to JOSEPHINE HORRECKS, all of this city.

MCCOMBS—GUTHRIE.—On Thursday, the 23th of September, 1869, at the residence of the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, JOHN MCCOMBS, JR., eldest son of John McCombs, Sr., of W. P., to SUSANNA GUTHRIE, eldest daughter of John Guthrie, deceased, of Chester county, Pa., and niece of Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, deceased.

DIED.

KINKADE.—On the 25th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARTHA KINKADE, wife of Charles Kinkade, and daughter of the late James Russell, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1507 Bartram street, west of Twentieth street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MINNICK.—On the 25th instant, PHILIP ALEXANDER MINNICK, in his 22d year.

The relatives and friends, Fulton Lodge, No. 34, K. of P., and Merrick Benelicial Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' (Alexander and Jane Minnick) residence, No. 646 Wharton street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TERRIS.—On the 25th instant ANN MARIA TERRIS, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Terris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Cornelius O'Callaghan, No. 1521 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. Services at the Church of St. James the Less.

THOMAS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 25th instant, WILLIAM O. THOMAS

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1344 Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Hall, RICHMOND Street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, WILLIAM A. ROYAL.
By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic dress will be strictly observed.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm§ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

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SHIFTING WINDS.
By Robert M. Ballantine, author of "Coral Islands," "Hog Crusoe," "Gascoyne, the Sandal Wood Trader," "Wild Man of the West," "Fighting the Flames," etc. etc. 16mo. Cloth extra. Illustrated. Price, $1·50.
A new and charming book, full of stirring scenes and adventure, by the greatest living writer for boys, whose previous works are household words with the boys of America and England. 2 2 mwf§rp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the everland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:—

From May 10 to May 31	$391,420·12
" June 1 to June 30	706,602·29
" July 1 to July 31	625,589·96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,534,026 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that, at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood

The Land Grant Bonds

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

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Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 33,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5·00 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

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We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

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Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
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BLACK GRO GRAINS, 26 INCHES WIDE, $1·75, $2, $2·25.
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SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, of every variety, at low prices. 1t

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EVERY GOOD SIZE.
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Wagner's New Opera.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum*, writing from Munich under date of September 4, gives the following account of Wagner's last opera:—

I was present the other evening at a full-dress stage rehearsal of Herr Wagner's *Das Rheingold*, the Prologue to his three Nibelungen operas. This rehearsal was, in most respects, tantamount to a first performance elsewhere; and was followed during some two-and-a-half of the dreariest hours which I ever endured with an amount of readiness to admire, and patience to listen, creditable to the good faith of all concerned, but therefore none the less amazing. The Opera Orchestra in Munich, notoriously superb, had been strengthened for the occasion, and included many harps. By a new arrangement it was sunk out of sight, the traditional foot-lights being also removed. Both innovations seemed to me open to question. The stage was too dark; the accompaniments, at the back of the *parterre*, sounded weak, wiry, and ill-balanced. The harps were no more potent than so many gnats would have been.

But the world had been promised scenic effects of exquisite fantasy. The opening scene of *Das Rheingold* is the bed of the Rhine, where three swimming nymphs of the stream are discovered as wheeling upwards and downwards, in guard of the mysterious golden treasure. As a stage effect, this would be, under the best of conditions, obviously extravagant—need it to be said, impossible? Yet the solution of a similar difficulty was infinitely better effected at the Grand Opera of Paris, some thirty-five years ago, when Taglioni danced so exquisitely to Adolphe Adam's charming music, in *La Fille du Danube*. The subsequent scenes, including a final one with a practicable rainbow, low to earth, and intended for persons to mount by way of tableau, were picturesque enough; but by those who recollect analogous displays at Berlin, Paris, and—last, not least—London, it could not be accepted as either amazing or probable. It is needful to dwell on these facts, because to consider them becomes a just necessity, when a scenic whole, exhibited by one who has more impudently satirized his predecessors than any one pretending to the name of musical artist has done before him—and who has professed to inaugurate a new era—is paraded before the public. Herr Wagner's dreams of shows, which were to carry off the ancient legend, monstrous and dull as arranged by him (yet not without a certain amount of grim, old-world poetry in its idea), and music such as he is capable of making, have not—alas the day!—been realized.

Everybody concerned in the failure of the rehearsal and the postponement of the performance is of course to blame—save the arrogant author. But the work in itself, apart from all its trappings and paddings and puffs preliminary, and enthusiasm wrought up to a fever heat by the herd ready to wonder, "with a foolish face of praise," at any long-bearded prophet or sepulchral seer who is able, by force of brass, to get a hearing and a patron—what is the work, when it is dispassionately considered? Let it be granted that the *Nibelungen Lied* offers matter for three separate and consecutive musical dramas, to be performed on as many successive evenings, after a first or prefatory one has been devoted to *Das Rheingold*. This is a concession, on the one hand, tolerably sweeping; while, on the other, such a grant inevitably limits the presentation of the unwieldy marvel.

Das Rheingold consists of four scenes—the first framing three swimming and singing nymphs, who caracole up and down the hill-peaks at the bottom of the Rhine, with painfully acrobatic gestures, to a gibberish of vowel-sounds, recalling similar cries in the *Faust* of Berlioz, and—*proh pudor!*—the barking dogs in M. Offenbach's *Rôt Barkouf!* After this water-music enters the hero, to the following euphonious line—

"Garstig glatter glitsch'riger Glimmer."

The entire *libretto* is wrought out in language varying between such hideous cacophony as the above and a euphuistic alliteration no less remarkable, the source of the verse considered. The march of the story (which marches not) is no less singular and Wagnerian. The legend is conducted by a series of monologues, with the occasional production of bystanders who have nothing to say and do. There is small apparent reason why (Herr Wagner's courage holding out) it should not have been prolonged for some ten hours and as many scenes more! And *Das Rheingold*, be it recollected, is represented as only the first of a series of four Festival Performances!

Never has partisanship been so unblushing and unscrupulous as on this occasion. Those who refer to the piano-forte score (MM. Schott & Co.) will hear with amazement that persons of no mean authority promised that *Das Rheingold* was to reveal an entire change in its master's manner, that the work was of the simplest possible structure, and full of intelligible melody. So far from this being the case, all who refuse to surrender themselves to the insanities of the hour must agree that the scanty and spare and stale melodic phrases which it contains, foisted on the public by feeble and inflated efforts at orchestral intricacy, are complicated and worked to death with a persistency which, if found in the work of an old master, would call forth an outpouring of the vials of vitriolic sarcasm by these new prophets and their fanatical congregations.

The opening prelude, however, on a meagre four-bar phrase may be said to produce a monotonous and flowing water-effect by its repetition and climax. There is a stately entrance for the bass voice at the second scene. The appearance of the Rhine nymphs is announced by a phrase judiciously borrowed from Mendelssohn's *Melusine* overture. Later, in the music for the Giants, Meyerbeer's resuscitation of the Nuns in *Robert*, with its peculiar 9-8 rhythm, has been no less coolly appropriated by the unblushing insulter of Judaism in music! The diatonic descending scale which marks the character of one of the giants is noticeable in the dearth of better ideas. On the other hand, a chromatic progression ascending and descending becomes most tiresome to the ear, because of its unmeaning triteness. The perpetual use of the *tremolando* to support the recitatives is no less significant of poverty of resource. The vapidity and ungraciousness of the declamatory music will make itself most wearily felt by all who remember what Gluck and (perhaps a fairer comparison) Weber could make of their dialogue. I cannot but think that the orchestra is ill handled. As has been formerly observed in Herr Wagner's scores, the stringed quartette is lean, and wants the support of central sound in its tenor portion; even in his use of the harp our iconoclast is puny and ineffective, as compared with Meyerbeer and Berlioz.

Thus much of personal impressions which are purposely under rather than overstated. Now as to facts. The announcement of the performance, more than once postponed, had drawn together a large and intelligent audience of *dilettanti* artists and critics, some from places as far a-field as London, Paris and Florence, proud to get admission to the rehearsal, and the majority, at least, disposed to believe and accept whatever the archimage of modern German opera might vouchsafe to set before them. Curious it was to observe how the most fervent of the congregation began to shrink and to look anxiously hither and thither as "the allegory" at the bottom of the Rhine was unfolded—nay, should I not rather say, enveloped in fresh mystery? There was a weak attempt at moribund enthusiasm when all was over; but this was as significantly transient as it was weak. Subsequently the faithful have made some attempt to rally in nooks and corners by the declaration, as old as theatrical defeat, that the work had been too hastily produced and unfairly treated. Who does not know such imputations and defenses by heart? I recollect an old amateur player belonging to a quartette not unlike that of "Monsieur Pattier," whimsically described by Paul de Kock, who, when his evening's work was over, took off his spectacles, wiped his forehead, and sadly said, "Had there not been a cobweb in my violoncello I should have been heard better."

Cobweb or no cobweb, however, the end of the whole absurdity was that, subsequent to this rehearsal, the production of *Das Rheingold* did not take place as advertised. For the utter absence of anything like cordiality at the rehearsal on the part of the audience, "packed" as it was, some reason must needs be given, and Herr Richter is said to have pleaded for more rehearsal, being seconded by telegraphic instructions to that effect for the music, or the music did not fit the scenery, or the actors failed to act properly (where there is nothing to act), or to sing correctly music (in every scene of which a hundred false notes, more or less, would make not the slightest difference.) Thus ran the excuses, after ten weeks' intense and arduous preparation! To this a peremptory refusal was returned by the Court manager of the theatre, Baron von Perfall, and, it may be presumed with the consent of Herr Wagner's "kingly friend"—Herr Richter was, on the spot, suspended, and, to my certain knowledge, half a dozen *Kapellmeisters*, who had been drawn to Munich by curiosity, were tempted to assume the dangerous responsibility. All save one declined. But matters, as I left them, were at "a dead lock," owing to the assumptions of Herr Wagner, who is "nothing if not" persecuted, or when brewing storm. That, for the moment, he will make capital out of his last and worst attempt on public credulity may be safely predicated. The end is not yet. Meanwhile, no one need be surprised should the composer recover or regain his Court ascendancy; if the vindication of a cause so utterly worthless as his, and so utterly distasteful to all right judging people, were to lead to a repetition of those scandals which marked the close of the career of King Louis of Bavaria, who, with all his favoritisms and fopperies in art, proved himself a far wiser and wider patron than his successor has hitherto done by his championship of the trashy productions of the author of *Das Rheingold*. Never, surely, was there such a storm in a slop-basin.

THE HEIRESS OF ABBOTSFORD.

From Appleton's Journal.

"When one remembers the herculean toils of Walter Scott to purchase and adorn Abbotsford, as the future home of his family for many generations, it is melancholy to reflect that his family is entirely extinct, and the place fast going to decay."

As the above paragraph is now going the rounds of the papers, and has found its way into the columns of several usually well-informed journals, we think it time to correct its misstatements. Sir Walter's family is not extinct, nor is his loved domain going to decay. Abbotsford, when we visited it, was in the most perfect order; and a friend, who was there in July, writes to us that the grounds have been beautified and improved in various ways, since his previous visit during the summer of 1855. The only change made in this most interesting mediæval mansion, since the death of Sir Walter Scott, is the addition, to the north end of the building, of a Romish chapel, its present occupant being a member of that Church.

"The great unknown" died on a sunny September day, 1832, realizing, before he passed away, in reference to all his fame, honor, and renown, the truth of Solomon:—"Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher—all is vanity and vexation of spirit." He left four children—Walter, who succeeded to the baronetcy; Charles; Sophia, the wife of John Gibson Lockhart; and Anne, who died on the 25th of June, 1833, her health and high spirit being broken by her father's misfortunes, and the care with which she had attended Sir Walter and Lady Scott in their last illness. Her sister Sophia died four years afterwards, in May, 1837. When Lockhart concluded his Life of his father-in-law, he said:—"There remain of Sir Walter's race only his two sons, Walter, his successor in the baronetcy, major in the 15th Regiment of Hussars, and Charles, a clerk in the office of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with two children left by their sister Sophia—a boy and a girl." Charles died a few years after Mrs. Lockhart, leaving his elder brother Walter to perpetuate the name of the author of "Waverley." Walter was six feet one, and as handsome a fellow as ever put foot in a stirrup. He married, but died at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1847, without issue. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Scott, Bart., was succeeded by Walter Scott Lockhart, a cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and the only grandson of the great author. He, too, passed away childless many years ago, and was succeeded by his sister Charlotte, wife of James Hope, the eminent parliamentary counsel, who took the name of Scott on the death of his brother-in-law, Walter Scott Lockhart. Mary Monica Hope Scott, a fair-haired, blue-eyed girl, whose next birthday will occur on the 5th of October, when she will be seventeen years of age, is the sole survivor of the Scotts of Abbotsford, her mother having passed away, a few summers since, to join two of her children who preceded her to

"Those everlasting gardens
Where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens,"

leaving this fair young girl as the only representative of all that noble race. Mr. Hope Scott has since married a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, and erected the Romish chapel, he and his wife being members of that Church. Miss Scott, the great-grandchild of Sir Walter by the female side, is the heiress of Abbotsford house and estate, her father being merely the administrator, in respect to the property, at present. Should Mary Monica marry, her husband must take the name of Scott; and, should she die without issue, then the property, but not the title, which is now extinct, will revert to the nephews of Sir Walter, sons of his elder brother Thomas, who reside in Canada. Thus, although there is no hope of founding a family in the direct male line, there may yet exist a long line of Scotts of Abbotsford.

Strange and sad is the fatality which has attended the family of the modern Shakespeare. Sir Walter's brothers all died young. His sons and daughters were summoned early to the silent land. Lockhart, his gifted son-in-law, died broken-hearted, in 1854; and Scott's daughter-in-law, the pretty heiress of Lochore, has also gone to the mysterious realm whence no traveller returns. Let us hope that the surviving scion of the great minstrel's race may be long spared, that she may hand down to posterity the name and the features of the distinguished Scotchman whose presence was so dear to the generation who knew and revered him, and whose genius is one of the brightest inheritances of his native land!

Foreign Items.

—Among the favors distributed in France on the occasion of the centenary of the First Napoleon was the pardon granted to thirty-four forcats confined at Toulon. As every reader of the "Miserables" knows, these convicts are allowed, and, indeed, encouraged, to employ their spare time in the manufacture of different objects, such as toys, frames, baskets, etc., which are sold for their benefit, and the proceeds of which are handed to them at the expiration of their sentences. On the present occasion the sum paid to the thirty-four liberated prisoners amounted to no less than 26,000 francs, an average of about £30 per man. A sailor who had been nine years in confinement, and was famous for his skill in the construction of model ships, received for his share nearly £100. It appears that the various sums due were formerly handed to the prisoners immediately on their being set at liberty, but it has been found preferable to deliver their earnings to them in mandats payable at the prefectures of the different towns appointed for their future residence, as, under the old system, those known to have received the largest sums were generally waylaid and robbed by their less fortunate comrades.

—According to the *Lancet*, a plan has been generally adopted in France of placing babies in bran. An ordinary cradle is filled with common bran, a hair pillow is put in, and then the bran is moved aside with the hands until a "hollow" is formed the size of the child's body. The infant, divested of everything below the waist, and having a little bodice or cape above that, is then placed in the bran, and its body completely covered with it, exactly as may be seen at the seaside at the present time, where children play at burying one another in the sand. A light coverlet or counterpane is finally placed above all, and the baby is in bed for the night. The two great advantages connected with bran are stated to be its particular cleanliness, and the very pleasant and equable temperature which it maintains about the infant's body. There seems to be no good reason why the privilege of sleeping in bran, if it possesses these advantages, should be confined to the small and noisier portion of humanity. Bran might be used instead of bedding in casual wards, night refuges, common lodging-houses, and indeed would be far preferable to the dirty, uncomfortable beds to be found in full perfection at seaside lodgings. Perhaps the day is not far distant when the sojourner at the seaside will take with his carpet-bag a folding box and a bag of bran, and bid defiance to dirt, fleas, and infection.

—Tree and serpent worship must be very inconvenient at times, more especially the latter. In a letter from Bishop Crowther, we have an account of the extent to which it prevails at Brass, a station of the Niger mission. "No poultry," the Bishop says, "can be reared on account of the snake cobra, a species of boa constrictor, which is held sacred here by the people. Not to be killed because sacred, they become possessors of the bushes, and prove a great annoyance and nuisance to the country. They very often visited the poultry coops at night, and swallowed as many as they wanted; in consequence of which no poultry could be kept, either by the natives themselves, or by the supercargoes in their establishments on shore: neither goats, sheep, nor small pigs escaped them. Thus the country is literally impoverished by them. I myself was an eye-witness of one of these instances of late at the establishment of the Company of the African Merchants, on the 13th of October, and two of these reptiles had to be removed by their devotees, after they had devoured seven fowls from the kitchen, leaving some, it is true, for Mr. Lyons for his meal, and yet he dared not kill the creatures, because, by the treaty, he would be fined one puncheon of palm oil in value; at the same time the treaty made no provision for compensation to the sufferers of their stock." To support this superstition two articles in the treaty made and sanctioned by Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the island of Fernando Po, on November 17, 1856, run thus:—

Article 12. That long detention having heretofore occurred in trade, and much angry feeling having been excited in the natives from the destruction by white men in their ignorance of a certain species of boa-consrictor that visits the houses, and which is ju-ju, or sacred, to the Brassmen, it is hereby forbidden to all British subjects to harm or destroy any such snake, but they are required, on finding the reptile on the premises, to give notice thereof to the chief man in town, who is to come and remove it away.

Article 13. That should, unfortunately, any casualty of said reptile's death again occur, the master or supercargo who himself or his people has been guilty of the same shall pay a fine of one puncheon of palm oil, and his trade shall suffer no stoppage; any detention occurring after this amount has been tendered will render the chief liable to a fine of one puncheon of oil per day.

Under these circumstances we would not recommend Brass as a pleasant place at which holidays may be spent, more particularly if there be young children.

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Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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EDUCATIONAL.

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No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1328 CHESTNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m's

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1439 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mwf6t

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1815 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee and Madrigal Singing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 812 Arch street. 9 25 2w

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes; payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
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215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
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PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Fromis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

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BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
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LOOKING-GLASS,
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H. HOWSON,
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Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 26§

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Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
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WE HAVE FOR SALE
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ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For particulars apply to
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BANKING HOUSE
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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Bankers and Dealers in
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AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 12 31

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S
BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1853,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,
Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
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MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
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THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Excavation of an Ancient Celtic City on Mont Beauvray (Bibracte).

Among the many questions relating to the ancient geography of Gaul, there is none, excepting that of Alesia, that has given rise to more bitter controversy than the true position of Bibracte, the capital of the Æduans.

Cæsar makes mention of it several times in his Commentaries; about ten miles from its walls he obtained his first great victory over the Gauls, after which he marched his army straight into Bibracte for provisions and supplies of all kinds, it being the greatest and richest city of the Æduans.

After six years of hard fighting, when Gaul, conquered but not subdued, made a last effort to expel her invaders, the hostages of the different conquered cities, carried away from Nevers, where Cæsar had assembled them, were brought to Bibracte and committed to the care of the chief magistrate of the city, which is, says the conqueror, one of the most important positions in Gaul. Shortly afterwards, the general assembly of the chiefs of Gaul was convoked within its walls, which, after having heard the explanations of Vercingetorix, the Arvernian, intrusted him with the command of the whole national forces. At the end of this campaign, after the victory of Alesia, Cæsar dispersed his lieutenants and his legions in different cantonments and returned to Bibracte in person, to dispense justice and govern the surrounding country.

This city, which witnessed from its ramparts one of the greatest massacres ever recorded by history; within whose walls the general affairs of Gaul were discussed and settled; where Cæsar, after his conquest, deemed it prudent to reside, and selected it therein to exercise the functions of sovereignty—this city has disappeared, and history is mute both concerning its abandonment and ruin, so that its very site, at the present day, has become a problem.

Beauvray was long considered to be the modern corruption of the ancient Bibracte, but proof positive has since been produced that they both flourished at the same time.

The name of Monasterium Bibractense, the title of a small convent founded so far back as A. D. 1233, first attracted the attention of our most celebrated antiquaries; the result of extensive excavations made in the vicinity, and the study of the external features of the locality, appear to have settled beyond dispute that the ancient monastery occupies the centre of ancient Bibracte. The position, eminently adapted for defensive operations, is crowned by an enormous intrenchment, five thousand yards in length, fortified, externally and internally, by other earthworks, made by the hand of man; five entrances, leading to it, are to this day plainly visible, one of which is called the "Great Gates," approached by an ancient Celtic causeway; from the most elevated part of this enclosure, the Puy de Dome and Mont Blanc are both visible in fair weather. When the Emperor Napoleon III was composing his work on Julius Cæsar, he ordered a number of excavations to be made, which threw much light on points hitherto disputed. The only field of battle agreeing with Cæsar's description, where the two-thirds of the nation of Helvetii were slain, is situated in the vicinity of the monastery, and the measures taken to discover sites of interest, in accordance with his own descriptions, only tended to confirm the scientific world in the soundness of the old warrior's judgment and the veracity of his recitals.

In excavating the intrenchments referred to, traces of walls and houses were found throughout the whole space protected by them, exceeding altogether two hundred and fifty acres. In 1865, at the Parc-aux-Chevaux, the foundation of a wall with buttresses was cleared, measuring, in length, forty-eight yards; it surrounds a large construction, the use of which is still unknown, from which aqueducts diverge on every side, one of which, explored the length of one hundred and eighty yards, was found to pass underneath the foundations of several houses, some of which contained fragments of mosaics and frescos.

Other houses were opened up and examined, but contained only coal, nails, porcelains, bones, ashes, and a few medals; but, in pursuing these investigations, a large dwelling-house was exposed to view, composed of several apartments, floored with ornamental tiles.

One of them, five and a half by four and a half yards, rested on a hypocaust, the furnace of which and five pillars were still in place, the pavement being of mosaic in black and white bands.

The border was formed by great cubes of brick of quite an unusual character.

In an immense neighboring apartment, perhaps a court, the pavement, of artificial stone of Roman appearance, covered a double bed of crushed and broken amphoras, containing human ashes; one of the finest contained, besides, a wild boar's tusk, a broken iron ring, and, in the middle of the ring, a silver Celtic medal of Docirix.

These amphoras, of large size and beautiful form, are much superior in all respects to those found in Autun.

This house, by an antiquarian whim, was called Cæsar's winter house of Bibracte.

In 1866 and 1867 the enclosure called Champlain was explored, and forty stone houses were uncovered, containing Celtic medals, bones, fragments of coal, ashes, potteries, etc., the most of which were built without any regard to lines or regularity, some of them having staircases to descend into them.

The apartments of these houses are very variable in size, but are most commonly from four to five yards by from six to seven yards, the thickness of the walls being half a yard.

The discoveries of 1868 were almost entirely related to military constructions and industrial establishments. A main entrance was explored, flanked by two redans of great height, and commanded by them on the same principle as the gates of our citadels by towers and bastions.

Underneath the turf escarpments were found ditches and walls constructed, *more Gallico*, with stone and wood, the mouldering fragments of which still filled the holes in the stone made to receive the ends of the beams. About fifty nails, or iron pins, of excellent quality were collected, which had been used by the Gauls to fix the end of beams on the stones while strengthening their inferior mason-work.

GENERALITIES.

Found her Level at Last.

The Great Eastern, which has proved a terrible elephant to her owners, seems likely to find at last useful and remunerative employment, in laying telegraphic cables. There is no ship in the world, probably, comparable to her for this purpose. Having just finished successfully the laying of the French cable to America, she has been refitted and her large iron cable-tank put in order; and she began on the 28th of August to take in another cable, to be laid between Aden and Bombay. At last accounts she was taking in and stowing away the cable, at the rate of some forty miles of cable a day. If, as we judge, at least two thousand miles of cable will be required to unite these two important British ports in the East, it will require nearly or quite two months to complete the work of receiving and stowing this cable in the Great Eastern. Aden furnishes two of the best harbors in Asia, just at the northwestern terminus of the Gulf of Aden, where the Indian Ocean is united with the Red Sea by the straits of Bab-el-mandeb. It is therefore a most important point. It was so regarded by the Turks when in their glory; and was strongly fortified by them, about the middle of the 16th century. But like other fortified places of the empire, it was suffered to go to decay, until it was reduced to utter insignificance, and was sold to the East India Company in 1839, for a stopping and coaling station for their steamers between Bombay and Suez. The fortifications have since been rebuilt, and it is gradually becoming a second Gibraltar. The completion of the Suez Canal will greatly enhance the importance of this British port in the East; and a telegraph with Bombay, one of the greatest British commercial emporiums of the East, has of course become a great desideratum.

The Season Thus Far.

Up to this time, over 41,000 carloads of peaches, averaging over 300 baskets to the car, have come over the Delaware railroad, for New York and other Northern cities. 2,000,000 baskets by railroad alone is no trifle, and it is probable nearly an equal number were shipped by water. The railroad company has been peculiarly fortunate this year, as not a single car has been thrown from the track during the whole season, notwithstanding the large amount of shifting in making up the immense trains. Cars loaded with necessary material to lay temporary tracks around any wrecks have been in waiting throughout the season, but have never been called into use.

Parton's View of Morals.

People who, on reading Mrs. Stowe's article on Byron, have felt great astonishment that the publication should ever have been made, will be still more astonished at the new view of comparative morals on which the publication was advised by Mr. James Parton. Mr. Parton has written a long letter to the *Tribune*, signed with his own name, from which it appears that he does not consider incest such a very bad crime after all. In fact, according to his own language, he considers incest which costs nothing a virtue, compared with some more ordinary kinds of vice. Mr. Parton says—and we quote his own words: —"Moore relates worse things of Byron than Mrs. Stowe has revealed. Compared with his beastly life in Venice, where he spent his wife's fortune on the lower grades of harlots, his incest soars to the rank of a virtuous attachment." There's morals for you!—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Florida Indians.

The Indians are in council near the Big Cypress for the purpose of selecting a chief in the place of Tiger Tail, who some time since committed suicide by hanging himself, and for the purpose of selecting a delegate to represent them in our State Legislature. They are the remnants of three tribes—Seminoles, Tallahasses, and Miccosukies—represented in the council, each having an aspirant for the chiefship, but the Miccosukies are the most numerous, and it is supposed that the chief will be selected from that tribe. The Tallahassees, who live on the headwaters of Peace creek, have dwindled down to thirty all told, six of whom are warriors, and the Seminoles are fast being incorporated with the Miccosukies. From the best information we have there are not more than 125 warriors, including all males upwards of sixteen years of age, now remaining in Florida of the once powerful tribe which for seven years defied the authority of the United States.—*Tampa (Fla.) Peninsula, Sept. 16.*

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$32
To London	105	To London	46
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$36
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$88
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27f No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 30, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22f DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
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JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:20 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:25 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:40 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 8:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:15 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail: 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Opening of the Arch Street Theatre.

As the management announced the performance of Saturday evening as the opening of the regular fall and winter season, it is to be presumed that the spell of dirty drama which preceded it may be considered as something entirely exceptional, and not as a specimen of the line of business to be adopted in the future.

It will be well if this is the case, for the Arch has a reputation as a decent theatre which it cannot lightly peril, and although such exhibitions as have held the boards for several weeks past may yield an immediate profit and prove attractive to a certain class of persons, they will certainly drive away those who have patronized the theatre most liberally in the past, and who are likely to prove its most certain support in the future, provided they can take their families there at any time without fear that their eyes and ears will be assailed by blackguardism of the most disgusting type. There is no present excuse for the prostitution of the Arch street theatre to the base purposes of the blonde burlesques, as its last season was a most prosperous one, and the usual plea could not be made that it was necessary to present nastiness because the public would not patronize decency.

It is with no common satisfaction that we announce the return of a creditable style of performances at this theatre, and welcome to the boards actors who can lay some claim to the title of artists. Bulwer's comedy of *Money* was given on Saturday evening to inaugurate the season and to introduce the new company to the public. The piece is well adapted to this purpose, as it is an animated and pointed satire at the vice of money worship—a vice, by-the-way, not at all peculiar to our day or generation—and it presents a good array of dramatic characters that will enable the actors to show what their abilities are.

The hero of the play, "Alfred Evelyn," was personated by Mr. J. F. Cathcart, the new leading man. This gentleman last appeared here as the support of Charles Kean, and he is remembered by many of our playgoers as an actor of much ability. Mr. Cathcart's "Alfred Evelyn" was not as satisfactory as the rendition of the same part by either Mr. Barton Hill or Mr. Charles Walcot, but we think that in many, if not in most, *roles* he will prove himself their superior. Mr. Cathcart is a good actor, but his style is too melo-dramatic and heavy for such a part as that assigned him on Saturday, and although his forcible acting was much applauded, as force always will be, he fell very far short of the critical requirements of the case.

The honors of the evening were carried off by Mr. George Stoddart and Mr. Craig, both of whom gave excellent pieces of character acting in the *roles* of "Sir Frederick Blount" and "Mr. Graves." Mr. Stoddart is not an entire stranger here, as he was at one time a member of the Arch Street Company, under the management of Wheatley. He was at that time a very young man and he has improved greatly. His "Sir Frederick Blount" was a genuine bit of acting, too refined and too near the truth to be considered as a caricature, and Mr. Stoddart took his place at once in the regards of the audience as a thorough artist. Craig's "Mr. Graves" was a caricature, but such a one as the text perhaps justifies, and such a one as the actor knows how to perpetrate without spoiling his effects by overdoing a good thing. Mrs. Maeder's "Lady Franklin" is also to be considered as an excellent performance. The part of "Clara Douglass" was sustained by Mrs. Drew, who certainly appears to less advantage in this and other sentimental parts than she does in pure comedy. Mrs. Drew's comedy is usually hearty and unaffected, while her sentiment is generally just the contrary. Miss Price would have made a more pleasing "Clara" than the fair manageress, whose abilities, though great, are limited.

Miss Annie Firman, a blonde whose golden hair is seemingly all her own—we hope she has never been in the blonde "business"—made a good impression as "Georgiana Vesey," and Mr. F. Mathews, another new comer, gave a creditable personation of "Lord Glossmore." The other parts were well sustained, as follows:—"Sir John Vesey," Mr. Mackay; "Captain Dudley Smooth," Mr. L. L. James, and "Benjamin Stout, M. P.," Mr. S. Hemple.

Miss Lizzie Price appeared in the farce of the *Four Sisters*, which was given as an after piece, and acted with much spirit as the sisters.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the demand to see Mr. Booth as "Hamlet" has been so great that he will appear in that character this evening, to-morrow, and on Wednesday. On Thursday *The Lady of Lyons* will be given, and on Friday *Much Ado About Nothing*.

AT THE CHESNUT Charles Reade's drama of *Rachel the Reaper; or, Clouds and Sunshine* will be presented this evening. This is a beautiful play that is well worthy of the attention of those who can appreciate what is refined and good in dramatic art. The character of "Rachel" is one of Miss Keene's specialties, and she has been very successful with it in other cities. In calling attention to this as one of the earliest of Reade's dramatic efforts, Miss Keene alludes to the success of his play of *Dora* in Boston, apparently oblivious of the fact that it has been produced here. The New York and Boston critics made the same mistake, and spoke of *Dora* as if it was an entirely new piece. We believe that *Dora* was first performed in Philadelphia; at any rate it was brought out season before last at the Chesnut, with Mrs. Bowers as the heroine, and although on account of the unpopularity of the theatre it did not prove as great an attraction as it should have done, it was warmly praised by all who saw it.

The performance this evening will conclude with a new comedietta entitled *The Happy Pair*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Formosa* will be produced this evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will open for a season of twelve nights at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. Balfe's opera of *The Puritan's Daughter*, with other novelties, will be produced, also a number of works seldom attempted by any operatic combination. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday at 9 A. M.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new programme will be presented this evening. A burlesque of *Norma* will be given; also a new interlude entitled *McMike's Fishing Party*, and an Ethiopian farce called *The Trip to Paris*. The funny interlude entitled *Scenes in the City Cars* will be repeated, with other interesting features.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAM COLLIER RATTLESNAKE.—Much interest is felt in this city in the line of steam colliers of which the Rattlesnake was the first to go into operation, and there was therefore a general feeling of regret when the intelligence was received that she had met with a serious mishap. On Thursday last, as the Rattlesnake was passing through Hell Gate, a tow of two schooners and a sloop which preceded her broke adrift and drifted down upon her. In order to avoid a collision she was forced to make a broad sheer, and unluckily struck upon a small rock that stove a hole in her starboard bilge, so that to avoid sinking it was found necessary to run her on shore. The wreckers went to work as soon as possible and covered the hole with quilting and canvas, so that she could be pumped out, and she was taken to Brooklyn, where she is now discharging her cargo. It is expected that the cargo will all be out by this evening, and as the damage is not very great, she will probably be ready to reload and proceed to Portland, whither she is bound, by Thursday.

This is one of those accidents to which any vessel is liable. Captain Mershon is much praised for his good judgment in placing the Rattlesnake upon sunken marl about three miles from where she struck, thus saving her from greater loss. The vessel has proved herself all that was expected of her, reliable, strong, and efficient. Her own pumps were sufficient to keep her free, and, with the rest of the machinery, sustained a test in this case which effectually proves their reliability.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The State Democratic ticket is topped by a cut of Packer's face, flanked on either side by a farmer—the latter so painted that at the distance of a few paces they look like soldiers. A sharp device that.

—The Assistance Fire Company—with music, bouquets, and an "unbleached American" behind the carriage—made a street parade on their way to the depot this morning. They trip it for a week to the North.

—Company I, of Fritz's Zouave Regiment, went target shooting at Wilmington this morning. They were 49 muskets strong. The Liberty Military Band accompanied them.

—A string of collectors appointed to collect personal taxes from citizens whose names are on the regular assessment lists has been published by Mr. Melloy, Receiver of Taxes.

—The Woodland Presbyterian Church has its corner-stone laid at Pine and Forty-second streets this afternoon.

—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening.

—Travel is obstructed on the Darby road, between Chesnut street and Woodland Cemetery.

—The Fire Insurance Patrol has adopted the blue flannel navy as a uniform shirt.

—The Receiver of Taxes gives notice that a penalty of two per cent. will be added to all city taxes unpaid after October 1.

—The city has a clean face to-day. The rain of yesterday did its work well.

—A special meeting of the Commissioners of Public Buildings will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BURGLARY.—The house No. 1233 North Broad street, occupied by Mrs. Murphy, was broken into about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two diamond studs, a Masonic mark, set with diamonds, a gold watch and chain, and something less than five dollars in money, the property of William S. Stewart, a boarder, the whole amounting in value to about $900, were taken from his room. The thieves visited no other portion of the house. The entrance was effected by bursting open a rear door.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Board—The Question of the Validity of the Law Creating the "City Trusts" to be Decided by the Court.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the Board of City Trusts met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Supreme Court-room. William Welsh, Esq., presided, and Henry M. Phillips, Esq., acted as secretary.

Judge King, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following:—

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into execution the duties prescribed by law to the Board of City Trusts, respectfully report:—

That upon organizing and preparing to enter into the performance of the duties imposed on them by board, they found that on thesth of July last, the the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia had passed a resolution entitled "Of instructions to certain City Officials."

By this resolution it is declared "that all parties having under their control or supervision any property left to the city of Philadelphia for charitable purposes, be and they are hereby instructed not to permit any one, not duly authorized by these Councils, to examine any of the deeds, books, records, or securities under their control or in their care; and they are further instructed not to surrender such deeds, books, records, or securities, nor to grant possession of any real estate except upon similar authority given.

"And they are further instructed to notify all parties to continue the payment of rents, interest, or dividends, as heretofore, to the officers and agents acting under the authority of these Councils." On the same day the City Councils adopted a resolution declaring that the Committee on Girard Estates be and is hereby instructed to employ counsel to contest the validity of an Act of Assembly entitled, "A further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved the 2d of February, 1854; approved June 30, 1869, and to defend the city of Philadelphia in the possession, custody, and control of all property bequeathed or devised to them under the will of Stephen Girard, deceased."

The first step deemed necessary by your committee to be taken was, to notify the city authorities that the "Board of City Trusts" was duly organized and ready and desirous of entering into the performance of the duties imposed on it by law. This was done through one of their members, William Welsh, Esq., who gave notice to this effect to the Mayor, the City Treasurer, and the City Controller.

Admonished by the above resolutions of Councils that the validity of the law was disputed under which the Board of City Trusts has been created, your committee found it necessary to take measures to submit this vital question, at the earliest practicable time, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

For this purpose they have retained, as counsel of the Trust, the Hon. William Strong, the Hon. Peter McCall, and John Fallon, Esq.

These gentlemen have put themselves into communication with the counsel representing the city, and there is every reason to believe that the question of the validity of the law will, at an early day, be decided by the Supreme Court.

Until this question is so settled, the board cannot enter into the general and active execution of its duties. Cases, however, may arise, pending the controversy between the city and the Trust, in which parties dealing with the city may require the assent of this board to contracts made between them and the city, respecting property embraced by this Trust. If such contracts are really beneficial to the Trust such assent ought to be given.

Your committee, therefore, ask that they may be permitted to give such assent on behalf of the Board. Provided, that it shall only be given under the advice and with the approbation of the counsel of the Trust.

EDWARD KING.
WILLIAM WELSH.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN.
JOHN H. MICHENER.

A general discussion was entered into by the members as to the powers of the Board, pending the decision of the Supreme Court, and several propositions were submitted, all of which were withdrawn and the following, offered by Mr. Stuart, was adopted:

Resolved, That if any questions arise requiring the assent of the Board, that the Board be assembled upon the call of the committee to take action thereon.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Monday, October 18th, unless sooner convened by the committee.

POLITICAL.

—But fifteen days intervene between now and election day in this State.

—The Canvassers meet on Saturday next to register, and on Monday to strike off.

—The Republican Invincibles will turn out this evening and to-morrow evening.

—It is proposed that the Invincibles retain possession of their present quarters at Fifth and Library streets permanently.

—The Keystoners could not get enough men to turn out on Saturday evening, so the parade was postponed until Wednesday evening.

—To-morrow evening there will be a Republican mass meeting at Broad street and Girard avenue. Eminent speakers will be on hand.

—The Republican Naturalization Committee, of which Mr. Joseph Ash is chairman, and Mr. George W. Painter Secretary, will be in session daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 416 Library street.

—A meeting was held at Tenth and Winter streets on Saturday evening, at which a pole and banner, bearing the names of Packer and Pershing, were raised. Addresses were made by Messrs. Powers, Goodall, Woodward, and Magnire.

—The differences between the counsel of Receiver of Taxes Melloy have at last been reconciled, and the Receiver has announced his collectors of the personal tax from those citizens only who are on the regular assessment.

—To-night the first great mass meeting of the campaign in this city will be held at the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets. It will be addressed by Senators Wilson and Thayer; Representatives Williams, Townsend, and others whose names guarantee the reward that will be gained from attendance.

—That efficient working organization, the Central German Republican Campaign Club, of this city, has been reorganized. The following are the new officers:—President, H. Kunkely. Vice-Presidents, Theodore Kell, Ludwig Heck. Recording Secretary, T. G. Thomas. Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Keller. Treasurer, H. Rockey.

—The Fifteenth ward is placarded this morning with the record of W. W. Burnell, Republican candidate for Select Council of that ward. It commences with his career from 1849, when he was naturalized, until 1869, when he secured his present nomination. It charges him with being, up until 1867, in sympathy with the Copperhead party.

—There is considerable dissatisfaction among the wealthy residents of Germantown, in reference to the Republican candidate for the Legislature. They claim that that district, of all others, should have a man with at least a small quantity of brains.

—Invincibles, attention! See order No. 3 for parade to Broad and Chesnut streets meeting to-night, and Order No. 4 for the mass meeting at Broad and Girard avenue. The turnout for the parade Tuesday evening should be a good one, as a fine display will be made on North Broad street.

—Republicans should take notice that the canvassers will meet at the place of voting in each election division, on Saturday next, Oct. 2, for the purpose of adding names to the registry lists. If you have not been assessed, do not neglect this last opportunity, or your vote is lost.

DEATH OF AN OLD ACTOR.—An old actor, well known to the past generation of play-goers, made a melancholy termination of his career on the 8th inst., by dying in the Almshouse. William Anderson was once a popular comedian, and he was a member of the Richmond Theatre company at the time of the terrible fire in 1811. He was attached to the old South Street Theatre in this city, and also to the old Chesnut, under Warren & Wood, in 1815. It was here that he formed an attachment for Miss Jefferson, the daughter of Joseph Jefferson, Sr., and married her in opposition to the wishes of her father. Anderson was a man of fine education, but his indiscreet conduct estranged him from his family, and finally forced him to abandon his profession and take shelter in the Almshouse. He was in the eighty-second year of his age at the time of his death.

FIRE.—This morning, shortly before four o'clock, the two-story stable, half brick, half wood, on Kater street, below Nineteenth, was partially consumed by fire. It was owned by Andrew Galley, and occupied by him and other parties. Galley had one horse in it; George Boyd & Co., grocers, five mules and one horse, and John McCoole, a carter, two horses. A number of wagons were also in the place. The animals and vehicles were all gotten out in safety. The fire originated in the frame portion of the building and destroyed the loft and roof. A quantity of hay belonging to Galley and McCoole was also burned. Galley had an insurance of $300 in the Franklin, which will more than cover the loss on the building. About fifty dollars worth of personal property was destroyed.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of Mr. Baugh, No. 2130 Arch street, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of a large amount of valuable goods. In consequence of the absence of the family from the city, the exact amount of the loss cannot be ascertained. The robbers, in their hurry to leave the premises, dropped several dresses in the alley leading to the house.

BOOTBLACK AND BOOTBLACK.—Charlie Green, a bootblack, whose place of business is at Sixth and Chesnut streets, robbed another of his craft of the sum of fifteen cents. For this offense he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Kerr in default of $600 bail.

THE RAIN.

Its Flooding Descent Yesterday—The City Inundated—Damage Done by the Waters.

The water famine has at length ended. The thirst of the city has been slaked, and the parched fields have been refreshed. Rain, anxiously desired and long looked for, has visited us in torrents, and the world around Philadelphia is glad.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning it started, heavily at once, and continued, without intermission, during the entire day and evening. During the afternoon it was accompanied by a strong south-westerly wind, which at times almost approached the dignity of a gale. It was the first, and in fact the only heavy and continued rain we have had for months. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon it poured in torrents, and the various inlets to the culverts throughout the city were tested to their utmost to carry off the water that flooded the streets.

Partly in consequence of the lowness of the ground, and partly because some of the common sewers became choked up and failed to carry off the water which came down in such floods during the afternoon, the vicinity of Twelfth street and Washington avenue presented a novel sight. The latter-named street, from half-way between Twelfth and Eleventh, and as far west as Thirteenth street, and also Twelfth street, from some distance above Washington avenue, down to a point near Federal street, were completely submerged. The entire width of Washington avenue and Twelfth street, between the points named, presented an unbroken sheet of water, which at one time was between two and three feet in depth, and stretched from house to house on either side of the way. The neighborhood was, of course, entirely impassable for wagons or pedestrians, and there was water enough to sail fair-sized boats.

The cellars of the dwelling-houses on Twelfth street, above and below Washington avenue, were overflowed, and the coal offices and other structures on Washington avenue were completely inundated. The cellar of the large five-story building situated at the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Twelfth street, known as Campbell's "Caledonia Mills," was overflowed, and some damage to machinery, etc., was the result. At one time the water swept around the corner of this building to the depth of nearly three feet.

The registered distillery establishment at the northwest corner of Twelfth street and Washington avenue came in for a share of the inundation. The cellar was overflowed, and a quantity of timber and other material was dashed about by the water in all directions.

Late in the afternoon some men, by the use of poles, managed to clean out the sewer at the corner of Twelfth street and Washington avenue, and by that means a considerable quantity of the water was carried off. About 7 o'clock in the evening the streets were nearly clear of water, but a thick coating of slippery mud remained on the sidewalks and in the streets, making foot travel very inconvenient. The streets were well covered with water in other sections of the city during the afternoon, but no serious destruction resulted. Such damage, however, as did ensue was as follows:—

One of the walls of the mill at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets (lately burned out) fell down.

A frame house on Christian street, west of Eighth, tumbled down. A family lived in the place, but nobody was hurt. A cellar was being excavated on the lot adjoining.

Sarah Jones, living at No. 527 S. Front street, was washed from her feet and broke an arm by her fall.

Many of the cellars in the Tenth Police district were flooded to the level of the sidewalk.

The water was two feet deep in the vicinity of Mascher street.

A portion of the front wall of the new school-house in course of erection on Third street, above Buttonwood, gave way, in connection with some of the brick work in the interior of the building. The portion which was blown down was quite new, the work having been done on Saturday. Fortunately no one was injured.

GAS EXPLOSION.—At 7 o'clock this morning a gas explosion took place in the variety store of William Barnes, corner of Main and Orthodox streets, Frankford. The gas had escaped from a leak in the pipes. The back windows were shattered, and the wares in the place propelled into the street. A large tin kettle struck Alderman Holmes, who was passing at the time, on the back, and lifted him to the other side of the way. The store caught fire, but it was extinguished before any damage had been done.

VESSELS SUNK.—Yesterday morning the schooner S. and C. Carson, Captain Carson, was discovered to be in a sinking condition off Richmond. The Delaware Harbor policemen boarded her, but finding no pumping apparatus on board, could not prevent her sinking.

At about the same hour a large brig near by was observed by the officers to be rapidly filling with water and sinking. They could render no assistance in this case either, and the vessel sunk.

ALL COLORS.—Charles Green, black, and Henry Blue, black, have been committed by Alderman Kerr, for highway robbery upon Samuel Stroup, Jr., white. Mr. Stroup resides at No. 918 Souder street. Yesterday afternoon, while wending his way along Lombard street, between Seventh and Eighth, the two "mokes" made a grab at his watch, but only secured the chain. They were arrested. Result as aforesaid.

RIVER PIRACY.—On Friday night last the schooner Catharine and John, lying at Port Richmond, near the coal wharves, was boarded by pirates, who carried off a barrel of molasses, a barrel of sugar, a lot of ship's stores, and a quadrant, impudently using the vessel's small boat for the purpose. The boat was afterwards found at Kaighn's Point, N. J. The crew were not on the vessel at the time.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—On Saturday night a colored man, on his way to Shippen Street Market, was attacked by a party of young men near Fifth and Shippen streets, one of whom cut him severely in the cheek with a knife. He was also beaten.

STABBED A WOMAN.—A chap named Sullivan has been held by Alderman Kerr for a further hearing in the sum of $500, on the charge of having twice stabbed in the face one Lizzie Brown, living at No. 512 Bradford street.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	178	Chi. and N. W. pref.	82
N. Y. and Erie R.	34⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾
Ph. and Read. R.	93	Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87	Pacific M. S.	66¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	95½	Market weak.	
Chi. and N. W. com.	69⅝		

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES AND COOKING RANGES.

1,461,600

Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead;

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

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Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET

8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
9 27 1m No. 130 N. NINTH Street.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

Suits Growing Out of the Gold Speculations—The Quotations To-day—Sales of Government Gold—No Transactions until To-morrow.

THE SOUTH.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Market—The Failures and Suspensions.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Money is quoted 1@1½. The stringency is owing, it is said, to the fact that $14,000,000 of gold are locked up in the Gold Clearing House. The Tenth National bank is announced to be perfectly solvent, having a credit of $500,000 at the Bank Clearing House. Its payments on Saturday were $1,000,000.

George Frank, a stock broker, has failed in consequence of Belden's suspension.

Treasurer Butterfield announces that he will sell one million gold each Tuesday and Friday until November 1st, and purchase $2,000,000 bonds each Wednesday, in addition to the sales and purchases on account of the sinking fund. Stocks are heavy and irregular, with a difference of 1@1½ between cash and regular.

No Business in Gold.

Street quotation of gold, 133. No business in gold will be transacted until to-morrow, but the Gold Rooms will be open for lending and borrowing. The transactions of Friday will be cleared through the Gold Exchange Bank to-morrow at a fixed rate, and differences will be adjusted between dealers themselves.

Suits Growing Out of Speculations.

On Saturday a large batch of injunctions were shown up in the court, giving the result of Friday's gold excitement. The list embraces the following suits:—

C. Ashworth, against New York Gold Exchange Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, restraining the banks from paying or parting with certain checks.

The same against the New York Gold Exchange Bank, William C. Dornin and Samuel W. Babcock, for a similar purpose.

Harry C. Hardy and Frederick Hardy against Robert Waller and New York Gold Exchange Bank, restraining the bank from paying over to Robert Waller $35,803·75 deposited by the plaintiffs with the bank as security for the return of borrowed gold to said Waller, and from holding the account of Robert Waller in said bank, and to cancel such account.

J. Edward Eastwood against Alexander G. Wood, J. G. Breck, and the New York Gold Exchange Bank, restraining the bank from paying the other drafts and from receiving $5000 in gold on deposit there.

Anthony V. B. Van Dyck against the New York Gold Exchange Bank, William C. Dornin, and Samuel W. Babcock, restraining the Bank from receiving $35,000, or any part thereof, from Darnin & Babcock, for account of the plaintiff, and from paying any sum of money thereof for the plaintiff's account.

Charles Unger and others against William M. Lloyd, Charles H. Hamilton, Matthew E. Dill, and the New York Gold Exchange Bank, restraining the bank from paying over the draft for $11,000 deposited by the plaintiffs with the bank on Saturday for the return of borrowed gold.

In addition to these suits, two suits have been commenced by attachment against Alexander Belden, Alexander McKinley, and George W. Hooker; one by Hamilton G. Fant, and the other by Samuel A. Hatch. The attachments were granted against them for secreting their property with intent to defraud their creditors, and themselves to avoid service of summons.

The Presbyterian Church Synod.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The United Presbyterian Church Synod resumed its sessions this morning, and discussed a motion made by Rev. M. Mathews, chairman of Committee on Systematic Benevolent Contributions, proposing that the various congregations of the Church should be regularly united by collectors. The management of the new theological seminary at Newburg was also discussed.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales at 29c. Flour declining; sales of 5500 barrels at prices without decided change. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 12,000 bushels winter at red $1·47@1·50. Corn dull and 1@2c. lower; sales of 33,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·05@1·06. Oats easier; sales of 29,000 bushels Western at 61@62c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31. Lard dull; steam, 18@18½c. Whisky dull at $1·18.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Heavy Rains—Drowned in Mid-Ocean—The Recent Gold Panic.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The heavy rain yesterday caused surrounding streams to rise materially. Jones' Falls were greatly swollen yesterday afternoon, overrunning the embankments in several places, causing some damage and serious alarm.

The steamer Ohio, of the Bremen line, arrived yesterday. She experienced heavy gales. One seaman fell overboard and was drowned.

The Rebel General John C. Breckinridge is in this city.

There are no failures yet reported here in consequence of the recent gold excitement.

Cadets Admitted.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The Examining Board at the Naval Academy at Annapolis have admitted the following additional cadets:—

Frank White, of Maine; C. C. Phethian, of Ohio; E. B. Crocker, of Massachusetts; E. F. Hurd, of New York; L. B. Culp, of Indiana; J. E. Anderson, of Ohio; L. J. Davids, of New York; H. S. Cornell, of Indiana; E. R. Fisher, of Illinois; R. Habershaw, of Georgia; W. G. Shaw, of New Hampshire; E. G. Ray, of Pennsylvania; William McHelvey, of Pennsylvania; Charles M. McGartney, of Pennsylvania; Charles V. Grant, of Tennessee; John W. Robb, of Illinois; Charles F. Laird, of Ohio; Charles A. Wallingford, of Indiana.

These appointments were made up to Saturday night.

Brutal Murder of a Farmer.

Samuel Burton, a farmer, aged 60, residing on Gunpowder river, Baltimore county, was found at his house on Saturday morning brutally murdered. His head had been nearly severed from his body with an axe. The alleged murderer is one William Brown, formerly of Terre Haute, Indiana. Brown was a soldier in the army, and after the war married the niece of Burton, with whom he resided at the time of the murder. A reward of $250 is offered for his arrest.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour dull and high grades lower; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; family, $8@10·25; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7@7·75. Wheat dull; prime to choice red $1·50@1·55. Corn firm; white, $1·25@1·30; yellow, $1·20@1·25. Oats firm at 60@61c. Rye, $1·10@1·20. Mess Pork firm at $33@33·50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 20c.; clear do., 20½c.; shoulders, 17c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky dull at $1·19@1·20.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Loss of a Steamship at Sea—Missing Boats.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The steamship Trade Wind, Captain Morrill, hence the twenty-second for Belize, Honduras, went down at sea on the 24th. Only three passengers and the crew were on board, who took to the life boats, one of which, in charge of Henry Arnold, colored, pilot, of Belize, with four persons, including two passengers, reached Southwest Pass bar yesterday. He parted company with the other boats on Friday evening, the last heard of them. The weather was very rough. Steamers have one in search of the missing.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Judge Woodward Complaining of Federal Office-holders—A Monster Charity Concert in Boston—Banquet to the California Pioneers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

More About the Cuban Question—St. Thomas Again Quaking—Affairs in San Domingo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Woodward and Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Among those who had interviews with the President to-day was Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania. Woodward arrived here this morning to complain of the conduct of some of the Federal office-holders in his district.

Specie Payment.

Since the late Wall street excitement, letters have been received here from Congressmen stating that the only remedy against gold gambling is the resumption of specie payment. They announce their determination to advocate this policy this winter in Congress.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Lull has been detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the command of the Nantasket.

Indians Still on the War Path.

Advices received by the Indian Department from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, represents that the Mescalero Apache Indians are still on the war path. The citizens of San Jose, New Mexico, report that a party of five or six of this tribe attacked four boys who were herding sheep near that town, on the evening of August 10. Two of the boys escaped, one was killed on the spot, and one, Francisco Blea, aged thirteen years, carried into captivity. The Indians also captured three thousand sheep about thirty miles from San Jose.

These were subsequently recaptured by a party of citizens. The country inhabited by these soldiers is so rough and mountainous that it is difficult to find them.

Official information has been received confirming the previous reports of the killing of four citizens, woodchoppers, at Fort Buford. They were in the employ of a contractor from St. Paul. The men made a hard fight, and it is thought killed several Indians. One dead Indian was left on the ground. Recently the Uncpapas drove off the ponies, twenty in number, belonging to the Indian scouts at Fort Rice. In the vicinity of Fort Sully the Indians are very quiet.

FROM NEW YORK.

After the Battle—Things Still Unsettled and Mixed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The committee appointed to examine into the condition of affairs at the Clearing House did not accomplish much. They prevailed on the Bank to allow those who have not paid up a few hours more grace before declaring them insolvent.

Another committee was appointed to negotiate with the "New York" or some other bank to do their clearing for the present. The board then adjourned until 3 P. M., when they will probably adjourn until to-morrow.

The California Pioneers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The banquet to be given by resident Californians to the California pioneers is postponed for two or three weeks, as many of the excursionists have temporarily left the city to visit old friends and homes.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cuban Question Again.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Morning Post* publishes a letter from Paris, wherein the Cuban question is discussed at length. The writer says, "The interest in the matter is increasing in Paris, but the public need not expect to learn precisely the intercourse between Madrid and Washington. There is a difficult game to be played in order to avoid wounding Spanish pride."

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 27—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92⅞. 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82⅞; of 1867, 81¾; 10-40s, 75½. American stocks are steady. Erie, 25½; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—11 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling Uplands, 12¼@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 27—11 A. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 27—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; and for account, 92⅞@93. 5-20s of 1862, 83⅝; 1865s, old, 83. Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—1 P. M.—Pork flat at 111s.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27—3 P. M.—United States 5-20s active and firmer at 87½.

PARIS, Sept. 27—3 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 87c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—Petroleum firm at 57¾f.

HAVRE, Sept. 27.—Cotton opens firmer; afloat, 141f.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

St. Thomas Again Quaking—Affairs in San Domingo.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Advices from St. Thomas to Sept. 18 state that three shocks of an earthquake occurred on Sept. 17th. No lives were lost as far as is known.

The steamer Tasmasia, from Southampton, was disabled in a hurricane on the night of Sept. 17, and would require four days for repairs

St. Domingo advices to Sept. 9 report that the rebels, who were besieging Azua, had been defeated. The news of the defeat of Salnave, Baez's ally, was sorrowfully received by the partisans of the latter.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Closing prices of last week. Sugar nominal, and buyers demand a reduction; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S. 8¾@9⅛ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, 10@11¾ reals. Molasses sugar 7@8. Muscovadoes firm at 8; inferior or common refining active at 7¾; fair to good refining, 8¼; grocery grades active at 8¾@10. Molasses firm; clayed, 5½; common 7. Lard dull at 21¾ in tierces, and 22⅝ in tuns. Flour firm at $9@10·50. Butter firm at 30@40c. Bacon steady at 20c. Petroleum steady at 4¾@5c. Hams in demand at 23@25½c. Lumber active; yellow pine, $27; white pine, $22. Box shooks quiet at $8; markets supplied with hogsheads, shooks, and empty hogsheads. Hoops in demadd at $58 for 14 feet long shaved. Freights—Box sugar to Northern ports, 2·37½; hogshead sugar to Northern ports, 8·12½. Hogshead molasses to Northern ports, 5·25½; and per ton to Falmouth and orders, 58½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$20000 Am Gold	133	100 sh Read R	b3. 47
$5000 StLouis G L	103.	100 do	s5. 47
$100 C & A m 6s	89. 95	100 do	2d. 47
$2000 Leh 6s, '84	80½	100 do	c.46·94
100 sh Penna	b30. 56⅛	100 do	2d. 47
200 do	b30. 56⅜	100 do	b5&1. 47
150 do	56	100 do	c.46·94
96 do	3s. 56	100 do	2d.46·94
19 sh Minehill R	53	100 do	b30. 47⅜
10 sh Leh Val R	56½	300 do	3s.b10. 47
100 sh Leh Nav St	c 36½	100 do	c.46·94
100 sh Ph & E	b60. 28½	400 do	3s.b10. 47
100 do	b5&1. 28¾	100 do	b30. 47⅜
100 sh Reading	47	200 do	b5. 47
300 do	s5. 47⅜	100 do	c. 46¾
100 do	c. 47